Morning Oregonian.

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KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

St. Louis Thronged by Thousands of Visitors.

THE CONCLAVE A BIG SUCCESS.

The Grand Commander Suffering from Illness—An Important Question Arises—A Brilliant Scene at Night.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—It was after midnight when the last special train discharged its load of visitors to the triennial conclave last night, and day had not broken this morning when the procession of arriving commanderies was renewed. At an early hour bands were playing and commanderies were marching, and the history of the forenoon has been a repetition of the night on a much more extensive scale. At the Union depot the tracks are crowded with extra trains, and no sooner is one emptied than another takes its place. Along the wharves on the river front a similar scene of activity is witnessed, many commanderies from along the river having chartered steamers, which will be used as combined hotels and headquarters during the week.

The weather seems as if it were specially designed for the occasion, and in consequence the streets are thronged with sight-seers, while everywhere may be seen marching commanderies making fraternal calls on local and visiting headquarters.

The work of decorating the buildings for the occasion was only fairly begun this morning, and thousands of workmen are engaged in the task. Preparations for illumination, which begins to-night, are complete, and the apparatus has been tested and found in perfect working order, assuring a display far in advance of anything ever previously attempted in this city. Other arrangements for the work of the encampment are perfected, and nothing remains but to receive the Knights and get them established in their temporary quarters. In this latter respect the committee is entitled to great praise for the excellent manner in which arrangements have been made for housing and feeding the multitude.

AN ESTIMATE IMPOSSIBLE.

It is an utter impossibility at the present time to give an accurate estimate of the Knights already on the grounds, as individuals, and in many instances commanderies are slow in registering at hotels and reporting at headquarters, while hundreds are quartered with friends or in sleeping cars and steamers. Full martial and cornet bands are already in attendance, and are heard on every hand. Representatives of every state and territory have reported, while three are present from Honolulu. Most Eminent Grand Master Robert E. Withers, United States consul at Hong Kong, came all the way from that place, arriving yesterday. He was made quite ill by his trip, and is still confined to his room.

At noon the rush of visitors was still unabated, and if anything increasing. Fully 10,000 Knights had arrived by 12, and more than an equal number are expected this afternoon and to-night. All trains are more or less delayed by the immense traffic, and the train from Kansas City was many hours late, owing to freight wrecks.

An incident of the morning, causing much amusement and some temporary annoyance, was a strike by waiters at several hotels and restaurants. They demanded $25 per week during the conclave, and in nearly every instance gained their point and remained at work. There will be but one short session on 'change to-morrow, and Wednesday none.

THE GRAND MASTER'S ILLNESS.

Grand Master Withers, who arrived yesterday with the California delegation, is quite ill. When he left China six weeks ago he was in bad health, and nothing could be done on shipboard to relieve him. He has been almost constantly traveling for six weeks, and is very much exhausted. He refused to see all visitors to-day. His meals were served to him in bed, and he did not rise until a late hour, husbanding his strength for to-morrow's parade, in which he is very anxious to take part.

Deputy Grand Master Roome, of New York, arrived this morning, accompanied by Grand Treasurer Simons. The latter is also unwell, but will no doubt be able to attend to business.

The following commanderies are among those that arrived to-day: Grand commandery of Colorado No. 1, Denver; Pontiac and Charlotte No. 7, of Michigan; Corunna No. 1, South Bend, Ind.; Peninsula No. 8, of Kalamazoo; Jackson, unmounted, of Jackson, Mich.; California No. 1, San Francisco; Detroit No. 1, Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis club, of Philadelphia; Maysville No. 1, of Maysville, Ky; San Jose No. 1, of San Jose, Cal.; No. 1, of Chicago; St. Mary's, of Philadelphia; Oakland No. 1, of Oakland, Cal.; Mount of the Holy Cross, Leadville, Col.; Golden Gate, San Francisco; Terre Haute No. 1, Terre Haute, Ind.; Nebraska Grand Commandery; Mount Nebraska No. 11, Hastings, Neb.; Mt. Olive No. 2, Nebraska City; Mt. Calvary No. 1, Omaha; Mt. Hebron No. 12, Kearney, Neb.; Mt. Tabor No. 9, Fremont, Neb.; Mt. Hermann No. 7, Beatrice, Neb.

On the eastern special came a body of knights, distinguished by being selected as especial escort of Grand Master Robert E. Withers. These were Richmond Commandery No. 2, and Columbia No. 1, of Richmond, Va. Under the Richmond banner was gathered the grand commandery, swelling the number to sixty.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT MEMBERS.

The following members of the grand encampment are in the city: Grand Master Withers, Deputy Grand Master Roome, Grand Capt.-Gen. McCurdy, Grand Senior Warden Thomas, Grand Treasurer Simons, Grand Recorder Parvin, Grand Prelate Betts, Grand Sword Bearer Parsons, Grand Captain of the Guard Smith, Past Grand Master Palmer and Deputy Grand Commander McCulloch, of Arkansas; Grand Commander Glidden, Deputy Brewer, Generalissimo Concord and Past Grand Commander Roy, of Dakota; Past Grand Commander Martin, of Illinois; Grand Commander Mcgrew, Deputy Dervey, Generalissimo Townsend, Past Grand Commander Parish, Vandaum, Ainsworth and Rothert, of Iowa; Grand Commander Cook, Deputy Buck, Generalissimo Rogers, Capt.-Gen. Hunt, Past Grand Commanders Gould, Brown, Anderson, Hanna, Callahan, Byington, Waters, Dewitt and Langdon, of Kansas; Grand Commander Lyle, Capt.-Gen. Montgomery, and Past Commanders Bostwick and Shirley of Kentucky; Past Grand Commander Pauway of Maryland; Grand Commander Burnham, Deputy Chaplain, Generalissimo Allen and Captain-General Freeman of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; O. R. Spaulding, Past Grand Commander of Michigan; Grand Commander Stanley, Deputy Lytle and Captain-General Leuter of Ohio. Grand Commander Henly, Deputy Mosby, Generalissimo Wilson, Captain-General Smith, Past Grand Commanders Aiken, Foster, Haller and McLine of Tennessee; Grand Commander Davis, Generalissimo Clone, Captain-General Matthart, Past Grand Commanders Rex and Parnell, of West Virginia; Captain-General Stevens, of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Several proxies are registered for other grand officers.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

One of the chief subjects, if not the main one for discussion and determination at the meeting of the grand encampment, is the question of amending the organic law of the order, with regard to the powers and privileges of the grand encampment.

A meeting of members of the grand encampment has been called for to-morrow morning at the Nebraska headquarters, to decide the course the opponents of the proposed changes shall pursue. The call is addressed to all members of the grand encampment who oppose the proposed changes, and the object set forth is "to devise ways and means to give effective expression to the desire for reform (if reform is needed) within our order as now constituted, and to defeat the existing effort to weaken our general governing body, thereby destroying its efficiency. A circular letter accompanies the call, and sets forth the matter in controversy. It quotes from the proceedings of the grand commandery of Nebraska, which appointed a special detail of five in May, this year, to prepare a report on the proposition for changes made by the grand commandery of Pennsylvania, and which, being adopted as the views of the Iowa grand commandery, were formulated by the latter body in five resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States abandon the system of centralized and exclusive power which it now maintains and return to the general system devised by its founders.

Resolved, That its constitution and code be revised and simplified as to general principles only, leaving to the grand commanders the power which of right belongs to them to legislate upon all matters of detail.

Resolved, That sovereign power be recognized and vested in the grand commanders, and such general powers only in the grand encampments, jurisdiction to be vested in grand commanders over subjects of uniform ritual and membership.

Resolved, That in order that the grand encampment may, in peace and quietness, provide legislation necessary to carry out the foregoing changes, it is in duty bound to positively prohibit all parades and entertainments at the time and place when and where its conclave shall be held.

THE ISSUE EXPLAINED.

The Nebraska commandery, assisted by one of its members, took up the fight against this proposed change simply because no other commandery would take the initiative. The question involved seems to be what is known in politics as the "states' rights" problem, and according to one of the Nebraska opponents of the proposed changes, Knights, speaking in general terms, are divided on about the same geographical lines as those which have heretofore marked the dominance of political parties upholding "states' rights" and "centralization" respectively. The circular issued by the Nebraska commandery takes very strong ground against the proposed changes, claiming that their adoption would accomplish the disintegration of the grand encampment. To the portion prohibiting parades and other displays on the occasion of the grand encampment the Nebraska commandery gives its hearty support.

A WONDERFUL SCENE.

The crowds on the street, at the various headquarters and the Union depot this morning were but insignificant when brought into comparison with those of the afternoon. At the depot not a quarter of an hour elapsed without the arrival of delegations of Knights. This evening the throng is so great that movement was difficult, and marching by commanderies was next to impossible. Scores of bands were playing in various parts of the city, and frequently squads of Knights and their ladies regaled the crowd with popular ballads. The hotels presented a picture of wonderful activity, and while all who applied were furnished with some sort of sleeping accommodations, the crowding was something remarkable.

To-night the streets were brilliantly illuminated for the first time, the work of preparation having been brought to practical completion before sundown. Eight miles of streets were brilliantly lighted with tens and hundreds of thousands of gas jets, enclosed in many-colored globes, while from the fronts of prominent public and private buildings blazed forth electric lights and gas in symbolic designs appropriate to the occasion. There were no set parties, but small bodies of knights, accompanied by bands of music, were moving in all directions, and the streets were thronged with spectators.

SPORTING NOTES.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Sept. 20.—One mile—Won by Carrisima, Bellringer second, Lizzie Walton third; time, 1:46¾.

Three-quarters mile—King Arthur won, Minnie St. John second, Big Head third; time, 1:17¾.

Three-quarters mile—Belladonna won, Agincourt second, Inconstant third; time, 1:17¾.

Selling allowance, seven furlongs—Phil Lewis won, Bay Rebel second, Montauk third; time, 1:31½.

Handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Top Sawyer won, Mentor second, Joe Mitchell third; time, 1:55.

One and one-half miles, over hurdles—Harry Mann won, Mentmore second, King Victor third; time, 2:22½.

THE BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

GRAVESEND, N. Y., Sept. 20.—First race, one mile—Gleaner won, Swift second, Estrella third; time, 1:42½.

For three-year-old fillies, one and one-eighth miles—Millie won, Hermitage second, Nokomis third; time, 1:56½.

For two-year-olds, three-quarters mile—Fenelon won, Sunbeam second, Maggie Mitchell third; time, 1:17¼.

Handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Wyckham won, Favor second, Gonfalon third; time, 1:56.

One and one-sixteenth miles—Ada D. won, Duke of Mont Albans second, Richmond third; time, 1:52.

Seven furlongs—Brait won, Esquire second, Broughton third; time, 1:29½.

THE MAYFLOWER AND THE GALATEA TO RACE.

NEWPORT, Sept. 20.—A match race between the Mayflower and the English cutter Galatea, to be sailed off Marblehead some day this week, has been arranged. The yachts will prepare at once for the race, and as soon as a day arrives on which the wind is strong or in good sailing breeze the Mayflower and Galatea will sail over the course off Marblehead, probably the same one as was sailed by the yachts of the Eastern club at their last regatta last July. That course was a triangle of fifteen miles, twice passed, making thirty miles in all. The yachts will go in racing trim and the match will come off this week if there is wind enough.

BASEBALL.

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—Chicago 7, Detroit 3.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—St. Louis 0, Kansas City 0. Eleven innings, and a draw on account of darkness.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Washington 10, Boston 9.

TROTTING AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20.—The 2:20 race, unfinished Saturday, was finished to-day. Palo Alto won, Dick Wright second, Harry Roberts, third; best time, 2:20.

FARM NOTES.

The Lincoln county, W. T., *Times*, which has always been bragging on that region about Davenport as a fine stock growing country, has the following item in support of its claims: "John Ahlf has a cow that gave birth to twin calves last week. The little chaps cannot be told apart, are in excellent condition, and perfect beauties. John always was lucky."

Tacoma *Ledger*: The greater portion of the hop crop will be harvested at the end of another week. Hop buyers were offering 26 cents per pound yesterday for hops, but there are few sales, the growers preferring to hold on to their crops until after they have harvested and baled their entire crop. Business throughout the valley is lively, and money among the farmers is reported to be plentiful.

The Cheney, W. T., *Sentinel* has the following items about crops and Spokane county prospects: "Indian summer is now prevailing over Eastern Washington. With a cool breeze and a clear sky, the weather is all that any one could desire. Harvest is over and threshing well under way. And everything looks lovely. * * * Mrs. Graham, who resides a few miles west of Cheney, laid upon our table a mammoth turnip weighing thirteen pounds net after it had been trimmed ready for cooking. Usually vegetables are small this season, but this is good for any season."

Brownsville *Informant*: L. B. Moss, who owns one of the best farms between the Calapooia and Santiam rivers, shows a sample of wheat known as the White Landreth variety. This wheat came from England, and was first introduced into Oregon through Senator Slater by the agricultural department. Dr. Alexander of Coburg made the first experiment with it, and found that it stood the freeze-out of three years ago better than any other variety. Mr. Moss this year had a return of twenty-five bushels to the acre. It is a very plump grain, and will evidently become a favorite production of Oregon.

Spokane *Chronicle*: On Tuesday next the first agricultural and industrial fair of the Spokane region will open. That there will be a creditable display of stock there is no doubt. Word has been received by the managers that some of the finest cattle, horses and sheep on the Pacific coast will be here on exhibition. As to agricultural products, we feel confident that no section in the East can compare with the exhibit that will be made at the Spokane fair. A number of fast trotting and running horses will be entered, and the speed ring promises to be the center of attraction. Judging from letters of inquiry and other sources of information, the total of entries for exhibition will be extensive, and the attendance will be large.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 20.—Arrived, steamer Fulda, from New York for Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—Arrived, Steamer City of Berlin, from New York.

HAVRE, Sept. 20.—Arrived, steamer LaChampagne, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Arrived, steamer Lord Clive, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Arrived, steamers Canada and Grecian Monarch, from New York.

THE EAST.

Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Boston.

SCHWATKA DISCOVERS A RIVER.

Indications that the Standard Oil Company has Silenced the Canadian Pacific—Another Yacht Race Arranged.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The annual session of the sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., opened in Odd Fellows' hall this morning. The proceedings are secret. It is understood that to-day's action by the grand lodge will comprise routine work, such as the appointment of committees, etc., and arranging the general order of business of the convention.

The Odd Fellows' celebration, to be held during this week, will be undoubtedly the most elaborate affair of the kind ever held in this country. The principal feature of the week will be a great parade Wednesday, though the entire programme is of great interest to Odd Fellows. This evening a banquet will be tendered the sovereign grand lodge by the grand lodge and grand encampment of Massachusetts. The sovereign grand lodge will meet Tuesday in Odd Fellows' hall and elect officers and transact their business. In the evening a meeting of past grand representatives will be held in Tremont temple. There will be music and speeches from distinguished members of the sovereign grand lodge. On Wednesday a grand parade will occur. Thursday the sovereign grand lodge will probably attend a performance at the Hollis street theater, by special invitation of Manager Rich. Friday will be "ladies' day," and an excursion will be made to Wellesley college, on invitation. On Saturday the sovereign grand lodge will hold its closing session in Odd Fellows hall and adjourn.

Up to 11 o'clock to-day there had arrived nine sections of an Odd Fellows' excursion train from Chicago and the far West. There are thirteen sections, each bearing from six to ten cars. Those arriving this forenoon brought about 2500 delegates to the annual conclave, which opened this morning in Odd Fellows' hall. The latest arrivals were from Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Reports of grand officers were presented, beginning with that of Henry D. Garey, grand sire, who in opening traced the growth of the order since its last meeting in Boston, twenty-two years ago, in 1864, with less than 10,000 New England members. The same territory now numbers 65,800 brethren. Then the whole number of members was 137,621; to-day there are 517,310 members, with an increase in the total revenues of over four millions. The order is prosperous in foreign countries. Mr. Garey advocated the retention of the permanent location of the grand lodge in Baltimore.

The figures of various Odd Fellows' beneficial associations show receipts for the past year of $1,050,965; paid to families of deceased members, $573,363; deaths, 1752; members in good standing, 46,144; money on hand, $578,820. The benefit figures cover forty-one bodies, all that reports have been received from.

The grand secretary's report contains statements showing the condition of the order in the United States, Canada and foreign jurisdiction. The prospects of both lodges and encampments for the present year are very flattering. Their part of the grand treasury showed a balance on hand August 20, 1885, of $15,672; receipts for the year of $49,643, expenditures of $12,120, and available assets of the foreign grand lodge of $78,095.

BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

A grand banquet was given in Odd Fellows hall this evening by the sovereign grand lodge, and was a very enjoyable affair. Plates were laid for nearly 500 persons. The gathering comprised supreme officers and other high dignitaries of the order, together with many ladies. Wm. E. Parmenter, P. G. M., presided, and delivered an address of welcome. E. Bently Young was toastmaster, and among those responding to the sentiments were the following: "The Sovereign Lodge," Henry F. Carey, grand secretary. "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Governor Robinson; "The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts," Wm. M. Hill, grand master; "The City of Boston," Mayor O'Brien; "The Encampment Branch of our order," Rufus B. Ginford, grand patriarch; "Odd Fellowship," John Volkenburg of Iowa. Music was furnished during the evening by Temple quartette, and an ode written for the occasion by B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington"), was recited.

THE STANDARD OIL CO.

A Probability that it has Silenced the Canadian Pacific.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20.—The Standard Oil company's special rate of 70 cents from transcontinental lines, against everybody else's $1 20, which has given the Standard company a monopoly of coal oil sent to the Pacific coast, is receiving a lively shaking up. It is learned that a few days ago an agent put in an appearance at Cleveland, interviewed outside refiners and offered to make an 82 cent rate from Cleveland to San Francisco on any quantity of the article. The route was all rail from Chicago to St. Paul, thence to Winnipeg and over the Canadian Pacific to Port Moody, whence it would be transshipped to San Francisco and other Pacific coast points. Refiners who have been seeking for years to gain access to the Pacific coast trade grasped at the offer and were ready to guarantee the Canadian Pacific regular shipments in large quantities on the terms proposed.

The agent having finished his work, returned to Montreal with an understanding that his figures would be ratified at headquarters, and arrangements be made to begin shipments. Singularly enough they are still in suspense. There is a hitch somewhere, and there are wise officials who incline to the opinion that the bargain will never be carried out. These same officials remark that there are cases where there is more profit to a railroad company not to carry that particular class of freight than there is in securing train loads of it.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

SCHWATKA DISCOVERS A GREAT RIVER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The *Times* has a dispatch from Frederick Schwatka, in command of its Alaskan expedition, dated Sitka, Sept. 10th, via Nanaimo, British Columbia, Sept. 19th. Schwatka says his party, on July 18th, got to a height of 17,200 feet above sea level, on Mount Elias, the highest climb above snow level ever made. One of Schwatka's most important discoveries was an immense river emptying into Icy bay, which is a mere indentation of the coast sixty miles west of Yakutat bay. The stream is from a mile to a mile and a half wide, 800 to 1000 yards of which is running water, the remainder being at low tide mud, sand and gravel. It was surmised at the time, and afterward partially corroborated, that the great river is entirely too big in every way to be draining only the seaward slopes of the St. Elias mountains, from which it apparently comes. It must head far beyond the range, and break through them. Its muddy waters, from glaciers, discolor all the waters of Icy bay, and for many miles out to sea. It was named Jones river, after George Jones of the New York *Times*. It is not thought to be rivaled by any Alaskan river emptying into the Pacific ocean.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CASE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The U. S. court was crowded this morning when the case of the Bell Telephone was called before Circuit Judge Jackson and District Judges Sage and Welker. Among the parties interested present were C. P. Bowditch, of Boston, vice-president of the Bell company; Henry Metzger, of Pittsburg, A. D. Bullock and George N. Stone, of Cincinnati. The government's counsel present were A. G. Thurman, of Columbus, Grosvenor P. Lowry, of New York, ex-Senator Good, of Virginia, Jeff Chandler and Charles S. Whitman, of Washington. For the Bell company were J. J. Storrow, of Boston, J. E. McDonald, of Indianapolis, R. A. Harrison, of Columbus, and A. F. Perry, of Cincinnati. Argument, under the ruling, will proceed this afternoon.

THE SITUATION AT SUMMERVILLE.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., Sept. 20.—The condition of Summerville for the past three days, in regard to earthquake disturbances, has been very reassuring, and the people are strongly impressed with the belief that the annoying tremors and detonations are about to cease. On Saturday last a whole day passed without even so much as a detonation. There were only two scarcely audible explosions on Saturday night, separated by an interval of two hours. On Sunday, about 9 o'clock, there was a plainly audible explosion, which was, however, unaccompanied by the usual trembling of the earth. At 11 o'clock Sunday night there was a tremor, which the people have been accustomed to, and such manifestations caused little comment. At 2 this morning there was another slight shock of the same character. Detonations and tremors are now at very long intervals, and unheeded except by the most timid.

The situation in Charleston is brighter, a fact which is largely due to favorable weather and escape from the threatened West India hurricane. The death list from the effects of exposure is forty-nine, as against seventy-nine in the previous week.

In the afternoon Mr. J. J. Storrow, for the Bell Telephone company, began argument against jurisdiction of the court. He took the ground that the service was imperfect, and made a statement of the manner of conducting the business of the company, with a view to showing that it had no agents or employes in Ohio who could be brought into court in such manner as to give the court jurisdiction. His argument was not ended when court adjourned.

SPEAKING BY SOCIALIST LEADERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Nearly 5,000 people crowded into Cooper hall to-night, to hear the prominent social leaders Dr. Aveling, Mrs. Aveling and Herr Liebknecht, who were to expound their doctrines for the first time in this country. Sixty police were in the hall to maintain order. Herr Liebknecht, of the German reichstag, and German socialist leader, was the first speaker. He spoke for over an hour, giving in detail his theories. He repudiated all anarchist sentiment, but he added that he had carefully followed the course of the trial of the Chicago anarchists, and was convinced that they were innocent of the crimes charged against them. He asserted that the condemned men neither threw bombs nor incited the riot. They should have a new trial, and he for one would work to create a public sentiment which should compel it to be granted.

WRECKED IN BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Yesterday the steam yacht Gracie encountered a heavy squall in Ship channel, between Gallop's and Lovell's islands, in Boston harbor. When the squall had passed over her the crew discovered a sloop yacht, bottom up, about a mile to the east of the islands. As the Gracie approached her she righted and sank in 115 feet of water. Two men in the boat, who had seen her capsize, said she seemed to be full of passengers. No bodies could be found. The yacht sank before the name on her stern could be read.

THE HOP CROP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The *Herald* says: The entire hop crop of New York is a complete failure. The loss, estimated by competent judges, amounts to millions of dollars. It will be a serious blow to thousands of farmers, laborers and small shopkeepers. The crop of 1885, in round figures, amounted to 190,000 bales, but this year, in the favored sections of counties, it will not be 10,000, of which two-thirds are unfit for market. A previous failure of the crop was in August, 1866, twenty years ago.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 20.—Alden, a small mining town about nine miles from here, was visited by a terrible storm of wind and rain late last night. Nearly every building in the town was damaged. Several houses occupied by Hungarians were swept away, and many other buildings were unroofed. Morris's drug store, Martin Plute's house and barn and the public school building were wrecked. The storm caused the wildest alarm. Several people were injured, but not fatally.

TRAIN COLLISION.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Two freight trains on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas division of the Missouri Pacific collided south of Clayton, in Vernon county, to-day. Both engines were completely demolished with many cars. The engineers and firemen jumped before their engines collided and no one was injured. One train was loaded with cattle, 140 of which were killed. The loss is placed at $50,000.

WILL VOTE FOR GEORGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Five thousand lists are circulating for signatures of men who will vote for Henry George for mayor. Already signed lists have begun to come in. Each bears from 10 to 300 signatures, and if the lists that are not yet in fulfill the promise of those received earlier, there will be nearer 50,000 than 30,000 men who are willing to vote for George.

SECRETARY MANNING.

BUFFALO, Sept. 20.—A special to the *Commercial Advertiser* from Suspension Bridge says: Secretary Manning left for Albany this morning. He will have a conference with the president in that city Wednesday. It is stated he has received no offer of the Austrian mission, and would not accept it if it were tendered.

THE REMOVED APACHES.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20.—Under Col. Wade's convoy the Chiracahua Apaches were safely lodged in Fort Marion, St. Augustine, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Indians and soldiers are well. The Indians seem indifferent to the change, but do not like not being permitted to come outside the gates.

FAILURE OF A BROKER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The suspension of Tasker H. Marvin, broker, was announced on the floor of the stock exchange this afternoon. Marvin declined to make a statement about his affairs, but hoped to resume before long. About 2500 shares of stock have been bought in on his account.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER PAPER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Among journalists there is a report that a new two-cent paper is about to be started in this city, similar to the *Times* or *Record* of Philadelphia. In politics it will be independent, but with a leaning toward republicanism. The title to be the *[illegible] Gazette*.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 20.—Official returns of the recent election for governor, embracing all except a few small towns, are as follows: Bodwell, republican, 68,837; Edwards, democrat, 55,987; Clark, prohibitionist, 3872; scattering, 20; Bodwell over Edwards, 12,850.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

DENVER, Sept. 20.—Chief Justice Waite, accompanied by his daughter, arrived here yesterday on his way to Washington, after a prolonged trip to Alaska. They will remain here until Wednesday, when they will resume their journey home.

A BIG STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—A strike occurred in the woolen mills of Sevill, Schofield, Son & Co. at Manayunk to-day, in which 700 men are involved. They demanded an advance of 15 per cent., which was refused.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A MAYOR IMPEACHED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The city council this evening, by a vote of 18 to 32, decided to impeach Mayor Smith, on a charge of malfeasance in office, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee to inquire into the matter.

Previous to this, resolutions of censure, couched in severe terms, and offered as a substitute for the report of the committee, were defeated by a vote of 12 to 48. There has seldom been witnessed such scenes of anxiety and excitement as was presented in and about the common council chamber during the entire session. The galleries and lobby were crowded to their extreme limit, and hundreds were turned away by officers who were stationed at the entrance. No other business was transacted, and indeed nothing was thought of beyond the impeachment of Mayor Smith, the first event of the kind that has ever occurred in this city. After votes upon the motion of censure as a substitute for the resolution of impeachment, and the resolution itself, were taken, the result spread like wildfire through the city, forming the all-absorbing topic of discussion and comment to-night.

MARTIN IRONS ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Martin Irons, the leader in the Knights of Labor strike on the Missouri Pacific railway last spring, was arrested in Kansas City last night and will be brought to this city to answer charges on indictments for complicity in tapping private telegraph wires running into Vice-President Hoxie's residence. His bondsman has withdrawn from his bond and he will be kept under arrest until his case is tried.

Does the hot weather make you weak and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you strength.

BANKS.

nk Dekum, President. | W. K. Smith, Vice Prest. | H. C. Stratton, Cashier.

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TTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
GHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the Northwest.
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Hawkins, President. W. K. Smith, Vice President. J. P. Marshall, Cashier.
nsworth National Bank
OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.
U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.
NSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
change bought and sold on all the principal cities of urope. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfers. ctions made on favorable terms at all accessible , Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.
e Deposit Department connected with the Safes Rented on easy terms.

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tal Authorized ... $3,000,000
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Office, 13 Panmure street, Dundee, Scotland.
Local Directors in Portland:
DONALD MACLEAY, Esq., B. KILLIN, Esq.
ey to Lend on Improved Farming Lands in Oregon and Washington Territory, and on Improved and City Property. No commissions. Full information may be obtained on application to
HUGH ROGER.
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UES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.
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B. DeLashmutt, President. Judge W. W. Thayer, Vice-President.
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acts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
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HT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, ul, San Francisco and all principal places ghout the northwest.
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ollections Receive Prompt Attention.

nk of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
up Capital ... $1,250,000
rve ... 400,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
ches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted; mercial Credits granted. Deposits received on account, subject to check; also on special deposit.
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ld & Tilton, Bankers,
ransact a General Banking Business.
EREST allowed on Time Deposits.
LECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
TERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
T EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
HANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

THE
rtland National Bank.
ansacts a General Banking Business.
UNTS kept, subject to check.
EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
S COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
TERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and Eastern States.
AM REID ... President.
RUFUS INGALLS ... Vice-President.
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LIMITED.
l and Reserve ... $2,300,000
d Office, 22 Old Broad St., London.
Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills; issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE OREGON
[illegible]
OF PORTLAND.
l Authorized ... $500,000
l Paid Up ... 250,100
rplus ... 35,000
Principal Office ... 21 Stark st.

THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.
e fund, (in addition) ...
t in Oregon ...
ency in Portland at No. 5 First Street.
PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

n Insurance Company
FIRE AND MARINE,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
tal ... $750,000
AGENCY OREGON DIVISION
No. 9 Stark St.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

ectric Belt Free
duce it and obtain agents we will for the next sixty days give away, free of charge, in each county in the U. S. a limited number of our German Galvanic Suspensory Belts, Price $5; a positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Emissions, Impotency, &c. $500.00 Reward paid if every Belt we manufacture does not generate a genuine electric current. Address at once ELECTRIC BELT AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, etc., the effects of Youthful Indiscretion, Positively a Permanent Cure in from Two to Seven Weeks. Address Dr. BOHANNAN, No. 523 Bouldin Avenue, Saint Louis, Mo. Established 1868.

First Annual Clearance Sale

Carriages, Buggies : : : : Spring Wagons, Etc.

This sale is bona fide. Goods will be sold without regard to profits above cost of manufacture.

TERMS CASH.

NORTH PACIFIC MFG. CO. W. JACKSON & Co., Prop'rs.

Repository, corner North Twenty-Second and T sts.

Public Sale of Lots.

—AT—

Pomeroy, Wash. Ter.

The Columbia Valley Land and Investment Co.

Have determined by resolution of their Board of Trustees to dispose of ALL the balance of their property and wind up the Company's business AT ONCE, and will sell without reserve at AUCTION

Five Hundred Town Lots!

In the Railroad Addition to the town of Pomeroy.

This will present a Rare Opportunity for Speculation, as the prospects for the future growth of Pomeroy are better than that of any other town in Washington Territory. This Addition being in a valley one-third of a mile wide, the hills rising on each side to the height of over 500 feet, is geographically so situated that the city cannot extend in any other direction. The lots comprise with but few exceptions all the available ground for RESIDENCES or BUSINESS PURPOSES, and in the future extension of Pomeroy, its growth can only be in the direction of the above Railroad Addition, the passenger, freight depots and warehouses being located in the center of these Lots, which are all in the city limits. Pomeroy is the county seat of Garfield County, and already is a thriving town of over 1000 population, with fine schools, three weekly newspapers, and is the Terminus of the Starbuck & Pomeroy Railroad, a branch line of the O. R. & N., and there is more fertile agricultural land tributary to it than any other town in Oregon or Washington Territory, and there is but little doubt of its doubling its population within the next two years.

Terms of Sale:

Cash for all sales of $25 or under. For all over that amount 10 per cent. discount for cash; or one-third (1-3) cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with notes, bearing 12 per cent. interest, secured by mortgage.

This Auction Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on Court day, October 4th, 1886, and will continue until all the Lots are sold.

For Description, Plats or further information, apply to

JOSEPH JORGENSEN, Walla Walla, W. T.

YOUR OWN NEIGHBORS

—AND—

Business Associates

—ARE—

OUR WITNESSES.

They testify, after 10 to 20 years of experience, that, as a

Provision for Loved Ones!

SOUND, HONEST

[illegible]

And that, of all the good, trustworthy Life Insurance Companies in which they have insured, the

BEST FOR THE POLICY-HOLDER

—IS THE—

Northwestern Mutual,

Of Milwaukee, Wis.

PURELY MUTUAL—No stock capital or stockholder, and Only Company of the kind in the West.

SAFE—No failure of a Life Company on similar basis ever occurred.

STRONG—After twenty eight years of business, during which time it has paid over Forty Millions to the people, has more than TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS cash with which to guarantee payment of over One Hundred and Twenty-Five Millions of Insurance now in force.

Full details of personal experiences of the insured, costs and results, furnished by

FRANCIS & REED,

General Agents, 9 Stark St., Portland, Or.

"STANDARD"

CHAMBERLIN

CARTRIDGES

THE BEST & CHEAPEST SHOT GUN AMMUNITION

Selby Smelting and Lead Co., M'f'rs.

B. LAMBERSON,

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...HOME...

ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURE.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANF'G CO
DUCK BRAND
TRADE MARK
WARRANTED BEST QUALITY
TERRAMORSE RESING & HEGELE
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No. 92 North First Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

YELLOW & BLACK OIL CLOTHING

MISS CONSTANCE JORDAN,

TEACHER OF PIANO. Portland Savings Bank Building, cor. Washington and 2d sts., Portland. (9)

Peruvian Bitters

Conquers

Death-Dealing Malaria.

Destroys

A Morbid Appetite for Stimulants.

Kills

Dyspepsia by Removing its Cause.

Restores

Health and Consequent Happiness.

For sale by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.

CHAS. KOHN & CO., Agents,

44 Front st., Portland, Or.

THE PARKER GUN

THE BEST BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUN IN THE WORLD.

H. T. HUDSON, Agent

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Breech and Muzzle-Loading Shotguns, Rifles, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Goods.

FULL ASSOR'T CHAMBERLIN CARTRIDGES.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue. The largest sporting goods catalogue published on this coast.

33 First st., Portland, Or.

Grain Bags,

FLOUR SACKS, TWINES,

HOP BAGGING,

KILN CLOTH,

TENTS.

W. C. NOON & Co.

20 AND 22 NORTH FRONT ST.,

PORTLAND OR.

Farmington, W. T.

THE FARMINGTON BRANCH OF [illegible] [illegible] Lots in the new town of Farmington [illegible] business lots and lots of a railroad addition are now offered for sale at low prices and easy terms. Preference will be given to parties who will build. Farmington is beautifully located and central to the richest and most densely settled portion of the Palouse country. Six miles distant from present southern terminus of the Spokane and Palouse branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, also in operation, affording competing traffic lines. Water, timber and building stone of excellent quality in abundance.

T. R. TANNATT.

Townsite Agent and General Real Estate Agent.

Prompt Reform of Bodily Evils.

The prompt reform of those bodily evils, enfeebled digestion, incomplete assimilation, inactivity of the liver, kidneys and bladder, as well as of the nervous symptoms which these ailments are especially prone to beget, is always accomplished by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine accredited by physicians, pronounced pure by analysis, and eminently wholesome and agreeable. Surely such a restorative is preferable to unpalatable and indigestible mineral drugs and unsanctioned nostrums. The nation at large assuredly thinks so, judging by the unprecedented demand for the article from Maine to the Pacific, a demand now supplemented by immense orders for it received from tropical America, Mexico, the British and Spanish Colonial possessions, and elsewhere. Both at home and abroad it is recognized as a standard remedy and preventive, the decisiveness of its effects recommending it everywhere.

Paraffine Paint Co.

P. & B. PAINT,

Best Paints for Roofs, Wood and Iron. Fire, Water and Alkali Proof. Preserves iron from rust and wood submerged or exposed from decay.

CLOTH COMPOUND, for Tarpaulins, etc.

LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

ROOFING, SIDING.

PORTABLE, CHEAPEST, BEST.

JAS. LAIDLAW & CO., Gen. Ag'ts.

Send for Circulars and Testimonials.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,

Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A Palatable ... TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT Seltzer Aperient, [illegible] useful in all inflammatory diseases. It is the most economical, [illegible] ever offered to the public, and recommended by druggists throughout the land. Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., New York.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
SOLD ONLY IN CANS
DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

POND'S EXTRACT

SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES WITH BUFF WRAPPERS.

THE LADIES FRIEND.
THE PAIN DESTROYER.
POND'S EXTRACT

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

FOR PILES, BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, STINGS, SORE THROAT, EYES, FEET, INFLAMMATIONS AND HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS. *Sold everywhere.* *Used Internally and Externally. Prices, 50c, $1, $1.75.* POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., New York.

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SICK HEADACHE,

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DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

PREPARED BY

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE. The counterfeits are made in St. Louis, Mo. Wholesale Ag'ts, SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"Filthy streets may be bad and defective drainage and sewerage worse, but for the promotion of diseases of the diarrhoeal type there is no agent like the polluted water supply."

A. Van der Veer, A.M., M.D.,

President of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

January 3, 1886.

"The purity of APOLLINARIS offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."

London Medical Record.

ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., PORTLAND

DR. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Postoffice, Portland, Or. treats with the same remarkable success as of old ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS & SPECIAL DISEASES. Call or write for pamphlet and list of questions. Address Box 623, Portland, Or.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Portlander Accidentally Killed while Hunting.

THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS

The Seamen's Strike—Michael Davitt's Lecture Tour—The Salmon Pack—Suicide at Salem—Northern Notes.

TACOMA, Sept. 20.—Last Saturday a hunting party of four persons, including Edward V. Cheever of Portland, formerly of Kansas City, and a son of the late Dr. Cheever, a Presbyterian clergyman of that city, left Wilkeson village in this county for a hunting trip along the banks of the Puyallup river. Near Orting they separated. Two of them, Joseph Mitchell and William Hill, a young man aged 17 years, went through the brush to beat up game. At noon Hill saw the brush ahead moving as if a deer or bear was crashing through. He raised his rifle to fire. Mitchell attempted to caution him to be sure he saw game, but before the words left his lips, the bullet sped from the rifle. The hunters rushed to the spot horrified to find the dead body of Cheever, with a bullet hole in his neck. The jugular vein had been severed and death was instantaneous. The body was conveyed on a litter to Wilkeson by the grief-stricken party and forwarded thence to this city. The body will be embalmed probably at Portland and shipped east for interment. Deceased was aged 32 years and has one surviving brother in Portland and a mother and two sisters at Kansas City. The coroner's verdict was in accordance with the facts as above mentioned. Mr. Cheever was clerk in the office of G. B. Shaw, road master of the O. R. & N. Co., at Portland.

CALIFORNIA.

COULD NOT AGREE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Notwithstanding expectations entertained by passenger agents of the city their efforts to form an association to-day were not successful. All interested roads were represented. T. H. Goodman stated that before transacting any other business they would better determine whether all present would sign an agreement. All intimated a desire of doing so with the exception of J. J. Truslow of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe who stated that, acting under instructions from his general manager, he must refuse to enter any association that did not include the Canadian and Northern Pacific. This statement put an end to all further attempts at agreement. J. M. Davis of the Chicago & Northwestern indignantly stated that as far as the Canadian Pacific was concerned the line exercises the smallest influence on transcontinental traffic, and Mr. Truslow might with as much force talk of bringing in the Pacific Mail. A resolution was then passed that the meeting adjourn sine die.

PASSENGERS HAVE RIGHTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—In December, 1884, J. J. Haley, with his wife and infant, Walter Adams and wife, Elizabeth Heskoth and George Spliet took passage at Sydney on the bark D. C. Murray for San Francisco. As soon as they arrived in this city they brought suit against the bark, alleging that the food was so bad and the treatment of the officers so brutal that they were obliged to leave the bark at Honolulu and continue their voyage by steamer. The case was tried in the district court and decided in favor of the passengers. Haley was awarded $[illegible] for himself, wife and child. Adams was awarded $200 for himself and wife, Elizabeth Heskoth was awarded $100 and George Spliet $100. The owners of the bark appealed the case to the circuit court, and to-day Judge Sawyer affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. [illegible].—The Coast Seamen's union has decided to open a shipping office in this city and ship men to all masters who agree to sail with none but union men. The principle of the strike was reaffirmed and the men announced their determination to hold out to the bitter end. Union shipping offices will also be established at all other ports along the coast, and no union man will be permitted to sail but with full union crews signed through such officers. No union man is permitted to ask for a chance to ship till the present strike is over and if owners or captains desire men they must come for them and not fly the Coast Seamen's union officers.

DAVITT'S LECTURE TOUR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Michael Davitt, after finishing his lecture tour in this state, will leave for the north on a similar errand. He is announced to make an address at Seattle on October 13 and Portland October 14. Walla Walla, Helena, Butte City and other towns will be subsequently visited. He intends to devote a portion of the proceeds of his lecture to a fund for the purpose of providing poor fishermen of the islands on the west and southwest coast of Ireland with boats, and to assist them in other ways to develop the deep sea fisheries of the Irish coast.

THE APPOINTMENT LEGAL.

This morning Judge Reardon, in the case of Martin Kelly, who claims a seat in the fire commissioners, decided against the demurrer of Kelly's opponents. Kelly was appointed by the board of supervisors before the vacancy actually existed and the board of fire commissioners claimed that his appointment was therefore not legal. Judge Reardon, in his decision overruling the demurrer, said that the same point had been decided in the case of Harbor Commissioner Blanding by the supreme court, and that Kelly's appointment was legal.

THE SALMON PACK.

Small consignments of canned salmon arrived at this port last week from two stations in Oregon and from British Columbia and Alaska. The pack at Cook's Inlet, Alaska, is put down at 30,000 cases, and for the whole territory of Alaska [illegible],000 cases. A vessel is now overdue with a considerable consignment of Alaska salmon. The latest estimate of the pack of the coast for 1886 is as follows: Columbia river, cases, 170,000; other Oregon rivers, [illegible]; British Columbia, [illegible],000; Alaska, [illegible]; California, [illegible]0,000; total [illegible],000.

THEIR PLATFORM AMENDED.

The republican municipal convention this evening adopted an amendment to the platform, [illegible] to fix limit of municipal taxation at $1 on [illegible] valuation of $[illegible].

[illegible] WITH MURDER.

This afternoon [illegible] in the case of Edward Ryan, who was shot and killed by [illegible] last week [illegible] charging [illegible] with murder.

[illegible]

[illegible] sack [illegible] store of J. Baum [illegible].

A [illegible] FIRE.

[illegible], Sept. [illegible].—An entire [illegible] business portion of this town, except the small buildings, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire [illegible] in the Shannon house and soon gained such headway that it was almost impossible to get it under control. [illegible] Shannon, proprietor of the Shannon house, is the heaviest loser. His loss is [illegible]; insurance [illegible]. Other losses [illegible].

THE [illegible] MURDER.

[illegible] The murderer of [illegible] who committed the [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]—The Spokane [illegible] people [illegible] after [illegible].

[illegible] the Washington [illegible] auspices. Hon. Ezra Meeker will [illegible] the opening address, and [illegible] the address of welcome. Mayor [illegible] will preside. Many good [illegible] exhibits [illegible] a good display of stock etc. at the fair.

[illegible] brakeman [illegible] crushed at the depot [illegible] cars. The feet were amputated [illegible].

[illegible] WALLA WALLA.

WALLA WALLA, Sept. [illegible].—The big barn, granary and warehouse [illegible] near Spofford burned yesterday. Loss [illegible]; insured for $[illegible].

Voorhees speaks at Ellensburgh to-night. The *Journal* publishes Voorhees's reply to Bradshaw's challenge for a joint debate. Voorhees proposes two meetings in Eastern and two in Western Washington.

CHURCH BURNED.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 20.—The Congregational church at Montesano burned to the ground Friday morning. It is thought to be the act of an incendiary.

STATE DISPATCHES.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

SALEM, Sept. 20.—Charles A. Smith, brother of the well-known steamboat captain, James Smith, of the Isabel, attempted to commit suicide Sunday morning by cutting his throat with a case knife. At the same time he attacked one of his children, but his arm was caught by his wife and the blow warded off. He was then taken to the county jail and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon succeeded in getting hold of some morphine, left for another prisoner, and in taking a heavy dose. He lay all night in a deadly stupor and died this afternoon at half past 2 o'clock. He leaves a wife and two children.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTES FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, Sept. 20.—Part of the cargo of the British bark Zoroya, from Yokohama, is seriously damaged. The work of unloading has been suspended till surveys are held.

Judge Gray refused the application to further respite Sproule, the Kootenay murderer. His execution is set for October 1st.

UPS AND DOWNS OF SILVER

Chicago Evening Journal.

Three or four weeks ago bar-silver dropped rapidly from 94 and 95 cents to 91¾ cents an ounce. With silver at 91¾ cents an ounce, the silver in the United States standard dollar is worth about 70 cents. When silver was quoted at this extreme low price, the bottom fell out of the market, and there was no sale for it at any price in New York city. In the city of Mexico the panic became so great that silver dollars were received on foreign account only at 50 per cent below par. Within the last few days silver quotations have recovered to 93 cents an ounce.

The sharp fluctuations in the price of silver have been a puzzle to even even expert financiers. Some writers with more cheek than knowledge have attempted to account for the phenomenon, but their explanations do not explain anything. The price of silver is, of course, in a great degree regulated by the British trade with India, where silver and rupee paper, payable in silver, are the only currency. England, with a single gold basis for its home trade, is in fact by far the greatest silver country in the world. Its Indian dependencies have a full legal tender silver currency of $1,027,000,000, and all their bank paper and exchanges are on a silver basis. With silver at a marked discount, silver pieces fluctuate as greenback prices in this country fluctuated during the war. Where fluctuations are great, dealers must, in order to be on the safe side, calculate the low priced currency at its lowest price. This practice, in turn, increases the limits between which the fluctuations extend. Some element in the exchanges between England and India causes the price of bar silver to rise and fall like that of any other commodity subject to the whiffs and breezes that blow across the markets.

The recent advance in silver may, however, be attributed to another cause. There is no doubt that the British government and British publicists and financiers are seriously considering the policy of remonetizing silver in that country. A royal commission has been appointed to consider the question and report to parliament. Some of the ablest men on the commission are bi-metallists, and others have recently expressed opinions favorable to a thorough discussion of the question and its settlement on new lines of policy. The London *Times*, which for years has denounced the silver advocates as both dishonest and absurd, declares that "the fall of silver is an unmitigated disaster," and adds: "Monometallism may appear as convincing as ever to the majority of students, though even among theoretical economists there is a large and influential body of doubters. But the commercial and industrial world declines to be convinced by their demonstrations. It is beginning to insist with no uncertain voice on the re-opening of the question, and on an appeal from the doctrinaires to the men of business."

Still another indication of English public opinion has been presented by Mr. Moreton Frewen, an English capitalist, who has been connected with the big cattle syndicate of this county. He declared in a recent published interview that England would be compelled to restore silver as legal tender money. Mr. Frewen is a brother-in-law of Lord Randolph Churchill, chancellor of the British exchequer and governmental leader in the house of commons, that is, they married sisters, daughters of Leonard Jerome of New York City. Mr. Frewen's views are evidently those of his kinsman by marriage, with the sole difference that a member of the ministry can express his views on a vital public question only in parliament, when the subject is before it for legislation, while his relative may talk *ad libitum* outside on any question.

That the British government will ever adopt a seventy cent dollar is improbable. But that it will be compelled to do something for the protection of its India trade from the embarrassments involved in a greatly depreciated currency, is one of the plainest facts before the business men of the world.

NEW BOOKS.

The following new books have been received and added to the library association of Portland during the week:

The Theory and Practice of Banking. By Henry Dunning Macleod, M. A. 2 vols.

The Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes. Edited by his grace the Duke of Beaufort, K. G., assisted by Alfred E. T. Watson. Shooting, by Lord Walsingham and Sir Ralph Payne Gallwey, with contributions by Lord Lovat and Lord Charles Kerr. Moor and Marsh. Field and Covert. 2 vols.

Poverty Grass. By Lillie Chace Wyman.

Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison, wife of James Madison, president of the United States. Edited by her grand-niece.

Voyages of a Merchant Navigator of the Days that are Past. Compiled from the journals and letters of the late Richard J. Cleveland, by H. W. S. Cleveland.

Mary and Martha Washington, the Mother and wife of George Washington. By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated by fac-similes of pen and ink drawings.

Into Unknown Seas, or the Cruise of Two Sailor Boys. By David Ker.

Contributions to the Science of Education. By William H. Payne.

Lives of the most eminent Painters, Sculptors and Architects. Translated from the Italian of Giorgio Vasari, vol. 6, commentary containing notes and emendations from the Italian edition of Milanese and other sources. By J. P. Richter.

Nature and Art. By Mrs. Inchbald.

Essays. By Abraham Cowley.

Sir Roger De Coverley and the Spectator's Club. By Richard Steele and Joseph Addison.

Daughters of the Gods. By Jane Stanley.

The Open Air. By Richard Jefferies.

[illegible] Gardens and other Comic Sketches. By Robert J. Burdette.

Lovers Four and Maidens Five. By [illegible] Chambers.

A Fallen Idol. By F. Anstey.

Stories and Romances. By H. E. Scudder.

One Thing Needful. By Miss M. E. Braddon.

A Ballroom Repentance. By Mrs. Annie Edwards.

Doris's Fortune. By Florence Warden.

A Fallen Idol. By F. Anstey.

[illegible]. By Hawley Smart.

My Night Adventures and Other [illegible].

Wanted, a Sensation. [illegible].

[illegible]. A novel.

[illegible]. By J. S. Winter.

Voyagers' Tales from the [illegible].

Voyages and Travels of Marco Polo.

Peeress and Player. By Florence Marryat.

Stabbed in the Dark. By E. Lynn Linton.

[illegible]. A novel.

The Pleasures of England. By John Ruskin.

Bound by a Spell. By Hugh Conway.

By the Gate of the Sea. By D. C. Murray.

[illegible]. A romance by Charles Gibbon.

Entrapped. By Geraldine Fleming.

A Diamond in the Rough. By Alice O'Hanlon.

[illegible] Hawk. By Katharine [illegible].

The Life of Robert Fulton and a History of Steam Navigation. By Thomas W. Knox. Illustrated.

Stockton's Stories, second series. The Christmas Wreck, and other stories. By Frank R. Stockton.

Burlesque Plays and Poems, with an introduction by Henry Morley.

The Head Station. By Mrs. Campbell Praed.

Cruise of the Alabama. By one of the crew.

[illegible]. A novel.

Keep my Secret. By G. M. Robins.

[illegible], and other stories.

Katherine Blythe. A novel.

Mathias Sandorf. By Jules Verne. 2 parts.

In the Old Palazzo. By Gertrude Forde.

The Man Who was Guilty. Flora H[illegible].

Modern Fishers of Men. George L. Raymond.

[illegible]. By Erin Corbett.

[illegible]. By Christie Murray.

[illegible]. By Mrs. Oliphant.

[illegible] of the Family. By James Payn.

Heir of the Ages. By the same.

[illegible] in the Prospectus. By Parke Danforth.

The World Between Them. By Charlotte M. [illegible].

The Crack of Doom. By William Minto.

Pepita Ximenez. By Juan Valera.

Race for Life, and other stories.

A Playwright's Daughter. A novel.

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Positively Popular. Provoke Praise. Prove Priceless. Peculiarly Prompt. Perceptibly Potent. Producing Permanent Profit. Precluding Pimples and Pustules. Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Price, Petty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty.

WASHINGTON.

More About the Recent Seizures in Alaskan Waters.

THE NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES

Arrival of Envoy Sedgwick—No Hope for the American Hog in France—The Proposed New Cruisers—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Dispatches have been received at the navy department from Lieutenant-Commander Nichols, commanding the Pinta, from Sitka, relating to the seizure of British seal fishers. The dispatch is dated August 28. He says: "On the 24th inst. the revenue steamer Corwin came in, bringing the American vessel San Diego, of San Francisco, seized for catching seal unlawfully. She also reported the seizure of three English schooners for the same offense. The latter were left at Ounalaska, in charge of a United States deputy marshal, the officers, crew and cargoes being brought here. A large quantity of arms and ammunition are also seized. The matter comes up before the district court here next week, and it is probable that interesting international questions will come up also, as to the jurisdiction of the United States over the entire seas in the Arctic and Behring seas east of the boundary line."

In a dispatch dated September 2 he says that two of the cases have been disposed of as follows: The captain and mate of the British schooner Thornton were tried by jury, found guilty and sentenced each to imprisonment for thirty days and fined, the captain $500 and the mate $[illegible]. The captain and mate of the American schooner San Diego, waived jury trial and were tried before the court. Both were found guilty and sentenced—the captain to two months' imprisonment and the mate to one month imprisonment. The cases of two other British schooners will come up in a day or two. The captain of one of them has disappeared, and it is supposed he has committed suicide.

From a disclosure in one of these dispatches, it is learned that the Corwin, when conveying her prisoners to port, sighted five other vessels, all doubtless engaged in sealing. They made haste to escape, and soon were unable to be discovered.

THE GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The *Sun* has this from Washington: Outside the Seal islands, the Alaska company holds no exclusive rights or franchises from the government, nor does it pay rent or royalty to the government on territory it occupies or furs it procures from natives. It has no rights over other citizens or company of citizens who may desire to trade in competition with it, yet it is a positive fact that this company has been aided by the treasury and revenue marine in suppressing competition from rival traders. Under instructions from the treasury revenue cruisers board and examine every trading vessel sighted in Behring sea or the northwest coast of Alaska, except vessels of the Alaska Co. If a pretext can be found for the detention and search of the vessel, an officer is placed on board, with instructions to take her to Ounalaska. There the cargo is discharged and the chances are the vessel will be sent down to San Francisco, with charges against her of having half a dozen breech loading rifles (put on board for protection of the crew) on board or some equally unreasonable pretext will be found for breaking up the voyage. Arrived at San Francisco, the vessel is turned over to the United States marshal, detained by him a few weeks, and then released to the owners, the United States attorney for the district deciding that there is no case warranting a trial for condemnation. The owners got their vessel and cargo, both depreciated in value and lose all the cost of the voyage in addition. They do not feel like trying a voyage in the following year, probably to meet the same penalty. They pocket their loss, for which they have no redress, and retire from the trade.

THE CORWIN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Acting Secretary Fairchild has received a telegram from Capt. Abbey, commanding the revenue steamer Corwin, dated at Nanaimo, B. C., which is as follows: "I respectfully report that the Corwin, at the request of Gov. Swineford and Judge Dawson, has brought here twenty two British seamen released from seized sealers. I am to land the remaining American seamen at Port Townsend. The masters and mates of the seized craft have been convicted and sentenced to fines or imprisonment, or both. I made full depositions for libel suits before leaving Sitka."

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

THE NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Arrangements are being made at the treasury department for the early distribution of the new silver certificates, which are now being printed as rapidly as possible. The first batch of $1 certificates was received at the treasury department to-day. It consisted of 5000 sheets and amounts to $[illegible]. They now need only the seal of the treasury department to be finished notes. The bureau will continue to print these notes at the rate of $[illegible],000 per day during the present week. Additional facilities will be supplied next week by which the issue will be increased to $[illegible] per day. Orders for these notes in large amounts, running up to several hundred thousand dollars, have been received from all parts of the country. It is the purpose of the department, however, to hold the notes until the supply will allow a pro rata distribution of a respectable amount to each part of the country, and they will be shipped from Washington so as to secure their simultaneous delivery at the different sub-treasuries.

It is expected that the ones will be put into general circulation in about two weeks. The two dollar certificates will not be ready for issue for about three weeks. They are in great demand, and their completion will be hastened as much as possible.

The printing of the five dollar notes will not be pushed particularly, as there does not seem to be the same demand for them. This is due to the plentiful supply of United States and national bank notes of the same denomination. The design for fives was approved by Acting Secretary Fairchild to-day. Portraits of Gen. Grant and Mr. Tilden were suggested as proper vignettes for these notes, and a design with these two vignettes was submitted. The selection was under consideration by different officers for several days and it was finally decided by Secretary Fairchild in favor of the Grant vignette.

THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. [illegible].—The supreme court of the United States will convene for the term on Monday, the 11th prox. The number of cases on the docket increases steadily from year to year. On the 20th of September [illegible] cases on the docket numbered 961. At the close of business in the clerk's office to-night there were on the docket 1,0[illegible] cases, an increase of thirty eight. Among the most important cases assigned for the early part of the term are the Pacific National bank case from Boston, which involves questions pending in [illegible] suits in court below, and the case of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern railway company against Benjamin H. Brewster, attorney general. The [illegible] suit brought to test the validity of the title of the railroad company to certain lands in Kansas and covered by patents issued for the same. The controversy is between a large number of settlers. In view of these facts the supreme court has decided to try the case on the record, and hear arguments upon it at once.

ARRIVAL OF SEDGWICK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Sedgwick arrived at the state department this morning and awaited the coming of the secretary of state. He declined to be interviewed, either in regard to his business in Mexico or statements which have been published regarding his personal conduct there.

Upon arrival of Secretary Bayard Sedgwick formally reported his arrival in Washington, and the completion of his errand to Mexico. He was closeted with the secretary an hour, after which he left the department, announcing to an inquirer his intention to return to New York to-night. He declined to be interviewed with regard to his mission.

Secretary Bayard said that Sedgwick had not yet made his report, and that its completion would require several days. He declined to disclose the nature of Sedgwick's verbal statement.

NO HOPE FOR THE AMERICAN HOG.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Consul [illegible], of Havre, in his report to the secretary of state, describes an abortive attempt on the part of commercial and labor organizations to secure the repeal of the decree against American pork. He concludes: "It is evident that nothing will be done on the part of the present government to do away with the discrimination against the commerce of friendly nations that all hopes of a favorable change have been abandoned by those opposed to this prohibition, and millions of ill paid and scantily fed laboring men of France will continue to pay tribute to the French hog-raising farmer."

THE NEW NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Commodore D. B. Harmony, acting secretary of the navy, has sent a letter of instruction to Chief Constructor T. Wilson, directing that the bureau of construction and repair in co-operation with the bureau of steam engineering [illegible] ordnance, shall prepare plans for two sea-going, double-bottom, 6000 ton armored cruisers, authorized August 3. This work is deemed advisable in view of the possibility that no suitable designs for these vessels may be furnished under the invitation sent out to naval architects and designers.

SILVER STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The issue of standard dollars from the mints during the week ending September 18, was $1,114,905. The issue during the corresponding period last year was $664,493. Shipments of fractional silver coin since September 1 amount to $738,531.

MAKING READY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Arrangements are being made at the White house for the speedy return of President and Mrs. Cleveland. They are expected to arrive in Washington Wednesday evening.

A PRESENT FOR PRINTER ROUNDS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Employes of the government printing office presented their retiring chief, Rounds, with an elegant silver service, consisting of thirteen pieces.

OUR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Notes on the Appropriations Therefor and the Improvements Contemplated.

[Correspondence of The Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

Since the adjournment of congress the engineer's department has been engaged in the preparation of plans for the expenditure of the money allowed for the improvement of rivers and harbors. It has been the aim to expedite this work as much as possible on account of congress having failed to make any appropriations therefor since 1884. In order that some idea may be had of what work is contemplated in these improvements, I have secured the following information from the engineer's department.

THE WILLAMETTE RIVER.

The appropriations for the lower Willamette while up to the average allowances of congress, are not sufficiently large to insure the economical speedy completion of the projected improvements. This has, in past, caused an increased estimate of the cost, and the necessity for an enlargement of the original project has also contributed to this result. A navigable channel at low water by long vessels, the engineers say, requiring a wider and deeper channel than first contemplated, is needed, and the decay of banks caused by deep vessels under high speed, demands an extension of shore protection. The river and harbor act authorizes the construction of a snagboat to be used on the Willamette and Columbia rivers, but the sum allowed therefor, $21,000, is not sufficient for its completion for service, as the engineers estimate its cost at $35,000. Snagging operations on the river, the engineers say, which have heretofore been unavoidably confined to the ship channel, have been inefficient from the want of a regularly equipped snagboat belonging to the Willamette improvement. The increase of rafting and the extension of river steamer routes call for snagging along slackwater, near landings and at mouths of tributaries and sloughs. A snagboat is also needed for aid to the permanent works as a tender in propeller sluicing. It is a source of congratulation, therefore, that this much desired and necessary aid in the improvement is to be furnished. While the present project is but slowly advanced there is already need, the engineers say, a navigable channel twenty-four feet deep at low water on the upper half of the reach under improvement, or four feet more than contemplated by the present project. The available money will be used as far as it will go in carrying on the contraction and shore protection works, and for the temporary improvements during the year.

The money allowed for [illegible] entrance [illegible] will be used in the extension of the jetty. It is expected [illegible] improve the channel direction and [illegible] the depth.

YAQUINA BAY.

The project for the improvement of the entrance to Yaquina bay is to build a brush and stone jetty about [illegible]00 feet long with shore protection, and to close the [illegible] with the [illegible] Yaquina head, with the view of providing a central channel of least depth of twelve feet at mean low water. The amount already expended on the project is $[illegible],000 and there has been built [illegible] feet of jetty to average half tide, and [illegible] feet of high spur jetty for shore protection. The appropriation now available, $[illegible],000, will be used for continuing the jetty on the present plan, and is expected to make the best depths already obtained more permanent.

THE COQUILLE RIVER.

At the mouth of the Coquille river the plan of improvement is to afford a direct, free channel, ten feet deep at low water, by a half tide jetty about [illegible]00 feet long. The channel was tortuous, greatly obstructed by rock, somewhat shifting and rarely carried more than three feet at mean low water. The amount expended on the project has been over $[illegible],000, and with this [illegible] feet of low jetty have been built, and causing a direct channel, free from rocks, to form through the north cape of the entrance, and with a depth about double that of the old channel. The amount allowed by congress, $[illegible],000, is to be applied to solidifying and extending the jetty to a point as near completion as the funds will permit. It is expected thereby to make the improvement obtained permanent.

THE COLUMBIA BAR.

It seems like child's play to seriously attempt an improvement which is to cost millions of dollars with annual appropriations of a single hundred or at best a couple of hundred thousand dollars. Still this is the plan of operations at the mouth of the Columbia river. In 1884 the amount appropriated was one hundred thousand dollars, and now two years later the allowance is $[illegible]. But every work in this [illegible] is [illegible], and the government engineers are no exception to the rule. The project of this improvement is to form a channel thirty feet deep at mean low tide, by a low jetty almost four and a half miles long. Of late years, the engineers say, the channel has carried almost nineteen feet at low water and of insufficient width. Twenty-six feet are required on the bar in a well-directed and stable channel and thirty feet are desirable for the deep vessels needed by the Columbia river trade on account of the heavy seas of the locality. The improvement must be made, the engineers say, because the changes noted in the [illegible] do not encourage a natural improvement of the bar channel. But as stated, the sums allowed are so small as to preclude even a speculation as to when any effective results are to follow, the work projected leaving entirely out of account the time when the improvement will be completed.

ITALY.

[illegible] CELEBRATION AT ROME.

ROME, Sept. 20.—The [illegible] anniversary of the entry of Italian troops into the city of Rome was celebrated to-day with unusual pomp and ceremony. The procession was composed of municipal authorities and delegates from the army and from political and working men's associations, accompanied by immense crowds with bands and banners. It marched, amid great enthusiasm, to the breach of Porta Pia, where troops entered the city, and deposited wreaths on the spot in honor of those who fell in the breach.

GERMANY.

[illegible]

METZ, Sept. 20.—The crown prince, Frederick William, and son, Prince William, arrived here at noon. The arrival was signalized by a salute of artillery and the ringing of bells. The town was decorated in gay colors. The streets forming the route to be traversed by the princes were spanned by triumphal arches. All the [illegible] societies were arrayed in full regalia. Children of the public schools, in Sunday clothes, assembled at the depot to bid the princes welcome.

TO CHECK RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20.—It is stated here that England, Austria and Germany have invited Turkey to occupy Roumelia, if Russia invades Bulgaria.

NEWSPAPER TALK.

The Cheney (W. T.) *Leader*, [illegible], publisher, has suspended publication.

The Vancouver (B. C.) *Herald*, a weekly, again made its appearance for the first time since the destruction of that town by fire on the [illegible].

M. Hagan, editor and publisher of the Kamloops (B. C.) *Inland Sentinel*, has sold the plant to McCutcheon & Fairbairn and will retire to a farm, after a journalistic experience of nearly half a century.

Disintegration of the Obelisk.

New York Tribune.

The process of treating the obelisk to a coat of paraffine with a view to arresting disintegration due to climatic influences has not proved a success. More than that, there is reason to believe that the monolith has been positively injured by the treatment given. Opinions on this point differ somewhat, and time will be required to determine the facts. A good deal of the surface of the obelisk has already been destroyed, and if it is left exposed to our trying [illegible] its [illegible] is inevitable.

PARNELL'S LAND BILL.

Debate in Parliament on its Second Reading.

SPEECH BY THE IRISH LEADER

Gladstone Indorses the Measure and Speaks in Favor of its Passage—An Interruption by the Government—Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—In the house of commons, Parnell, in moving the second reading of his land bill, said the recent elections conveyed a mandate to the house of commons that it should show itself willing and able to provide for the wants of Ireland equally as if it were an Irish parliament. [Cheers.] It was useless to talk about the lateness of the session. The house was only six weeks old. A majority of the new members were young and fresh and not overworked. They did not require a holiday. A state of urgency existed in reference to the relations between landlords and tenants in Ireland. Parnell here explained the provisions of his bill. The first clause, he said, was most important, because it dealt with most urgent subjects. It enacted that any statutory tenant whose rent was fixed prior to the last day of the year 1884 might apply for an abatement, in accordance with the provisions of the bill.

The bill was to be a temporary measure, with the exception of the second clause. It was to provide for what he hoped would be only a temporary emergency. It was intended to meet the depression in prices, but he could not tell now whether the depression would likely continue. The depression commenced in 1885, and continued unabated ever since.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

"There are no signs of recovery," said Parnell. "Indeed, the signs for the future are growing worse. But I only ask the house to take action with regard to rents falling due next November. Until the house is able to take action on the report of the royal commission, we will abstain entirely from prejudicing government proposals. But we do know that since the bulk of judicial rents has been fixed there has been a great depression in prices. The potato blight has spread to an alarming extent. Therefore it behooves the house to apply a temporary remedy now, and wait for the royal commissioner's report, or for the government to take action thereon, which will be impossible before November, 1887, supposing the house adjourned until the term of February. A similar delay occurred in the consideration of the land act and arrears act of 1882. Therefore, unless the house accedes to my proposal, tenants and landlords will remain *in statu quo* for years. Our opponents will probably urge that it will be exceedingly difficult for the land court to ascertain whether tenants are really unable to pay rents, but there was a similar difficulty to overcome in connection with the arrears act of 1882. The court satisfied itself within five months of the inability of 200,000 tenants to pay their rents. [Cheers.] Similar quickness and expedition will follow my bill, and the work will probably be finished in three months. I propose, further, that the tenant shall deposit half the amount of his rent, leaving the court to determine how much of the remaining half tenants shall pay, and how much landlords shall lose. Under the arrears act the tenant deposit[illegible] only one third of his rental, the landlord losing one third and the state advancing the remaining third. The only practical difference is that the state shall not be loser.

In regard to the suspension of evictions, my bill closely follows the lines of the arrears act, which act worked justly and satisfactorily for all parties. The cost of evictions frequently exceed the amount of the rent due. It is necessary [illegible] in order to [illegible] tenants' admission [illegible]. [Cheers.]

"As regards the lease holders clause, it will probably be objected to on the ground that it ought to have a place in the temporary bill. But lease holders have been waiting long enough, too long in fact, and I would not be a party to the terrible injustice that would perpetuate their exclusion from the benefit of the act of 1882." [Cheers.]

IN CONCLUSION.

Parnell quoted at length from statistics to prove that the fall in prices of produce is not exaggerated. The speaker disputed the accuracy of Sir Michael Hicks Beach's figures. He said the quarter ending the present month would show a higher average of evictions than any quarter since 1882. If the government, armed with this bill, should stay evictions in Kerry it would do more to restore peace than all of Gen. Buller's soldiers [cheers] put together. He claimed that the bill was essentially moderate and calculated to pull matters smoothly through the winter. He concluded by earnestly entreating the house to allow the second reading of the bill, which he said would benefit themselves. The working of the land act of 1881 showed that there were almost as few just men among landlords, as had been found in Sodom and Gomorrah. [Cheers and laughter.] If there had not been landlords you might have conciliated the Irish people you rule. In their folly the landlords you placed there as your stewards have proved false to their trust and oppressed their tenants, who have the utmost confidence that, as an act of justice, parliament will not permit the bill to be lost. [Cheers.]"

Parnell's speech occupied one hour and twenty minutes in delivery.

At the conclusion of Mr. Parnell's speech John George Gibson, member for Liverpool, arose, and on behalf of the government said that after the declarations already made it would be impossible to undertake any new constructive legislation this session. He declared that Parnell's measure was one which no government could accept, and contended that the state of farming in Ireland did not show any necessity for the bill.

GLADSTONE FAVORS THE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate no sign of an agreement between the two sides of the house. All of the speeches from the government were of uncompromising opposition to any measure for the relief of Irish tenants. Whether that attitude was justified, members ought to decide by their vote on the second reading of the bill. How was it that of [illegible] representatives representing farming constituencies in Ireland [illegible] was inclined to move the rejection of the bill? He supposed that none, however fervent their alliance to the government, could be induced to [illegible]. [Cheers.] To the question: When was it [illegible] Irish tenants to pay rent [illegible] he replied: "When the government first advised the queen to issue a commission to inquire whether the fall in prices [illegible] affected [illegible] paying [illegible] that it was impossible to distinguish between those who were unable and those who were [illegible] by [illegible] more than one recognized that it was possible to draw [illegible] with such distinction. The issue of a commission afforded sufficient ground for parliament to endeavor to aid tenants who, upon examination, should be found unable to pay their rents, and the fact of the issue of a commission implied that there were such tenants whom the government thereby promised to relieve. But such relief was to be given only after long inquiry, and after the framing and passing of a necessary bill, all of which would involve much delay. In the meantime the law existed under which the penalties of eviction might be inflicted upon a large body of men who, the government admitted, were not unwilling, but were unable to pay their rents. It would be a monstrous injustice on the part of this parliament to allow such a law to be put in motion. [Loud cheers.] Therefore he should support the bill though he himself would have framed it differently. The bill, moreover, [illegible] be altered in committee.

AN INTERRUPTION.

Continuing Gladstone said the government admitted that judicial rents were too high. He was interrupted by cries of "No! no!" "Then," he asked, "what did Lord Salisbury mean when he said that the difference between just rents and judicial rents must be made up by the state?"

Lord Randolph Churchill—Lord Salisbury never said anything of the kind.

Gladstone—The noble lord is bold in his assertion. I don't know whether there is any limit to that boldness, but I see no ground to recede from my statement. [Cheers.]

Gladstone said he had committed himself as to the rents of lease holders, and therefore could hold himself open to consider what was said on the subject by both nationalists and conservatives, retaining full liberty to consider the best form in which the measure should ultimately appear. He felt bound in honor and justice to vote for the second reading of the bill, which, apart from general policy, he believed was absolutely necessary, in consequence of an important proceeding of the government, by which they were committed to propositions of the greatest importance—propositions involving the country in consequences the magnitude of which, perhaps, none of them was fully capable of reaching. [Cheers.]

Matthews, home secretary, in advising the house to reject the bill, denied that the appointment of a committee implied an admission that [illegible] rents were too high. He said Parnell's bill was an invitation to all tenants in Ireland to strive against payment of rent. The debate was adjourned.

On motion of John Morley, the appropriation bill passed the second reading by a vote of 176 to 60.

SETTLED THE BILL.

Arkansaw Traveler.

A circuit rider, in a neighborhood with which he was unacquainted, stopped a man on the road and asked:

"My friend can you tell me of a place where a preacher can stay all night without money and without price?"

"Yas—in the woods."

"Of course, but can you tell me of some house?"

"Yas (pointing), that one up on yan hill."

"Will it cost me anything?"

"Not a cent."

"Who lives there?"

"Nobody."

"I don't want to stay in a vacant house. Come, now, my good man, tell me of a place."

"Wall, I will. Go about two miles down this road, then turn to the left. The fust house you strike will be old Sam Potter's. He'll take you in."

"But will he charge anything?"

"Not a cent."

"Treat me well, of course."

"Like er jedge—give you the best in the house."

"Will he feed my horse?"

"He'll founder him, if you say so."

"I am a thousand times obliged to you."

"Say," the man called, as the preacher started off, "he's a sorter curis feller, an' if you ask him how much he charges he'll git mad. Jest act like you was at home, an' it'll be all right with him."

"Thank you, I'll do so."

The preacher found old Potter to be a tall, gaunt man, with a harsh voice and grizzled beard. Just before bed time the minister asked Mr. Potter if he would join him in prayer.

"Not jest yit," Potter replied. "Jest git down an' pray when yer feel like it. Don't wait on me, fur I've got to feed the hogs afore I go to bed."

After breakfast the next morning, when the preacher's horse had been saddled, the reverend gentleman turned to Potter and said:

"When I leave a place I always feel that I am forgetting something."

"Wall, ain't yer?"

"No, I think not," the preacher replied, as he began to fumble in his saddle bags. "No, I haven't forgotten anything."

"I'm putty certain that you have. You've fur[illegible] to pay me."

"What! I didn't know you charged anything."

"Yer know it now."

"But, my dear sir, I am a poor preacher."

"Never heern you preach, but jedgin' by the way you talk, I reckin you air er poor one."

"I mean that I haven't any money."

"Not my fault."

"That's all very well, but I can't pay you."

"Then I'll have to take it outen your hide."

"Look here, my friend—"

"Oh, I'm lookin'. Going to keep my eyes on you."

"I say that a man told me that I could stay here without charge."

"Yas, but I wasn't the man."

"I really can't pay you."

"What, after eatin' as much as you have? Why, parson, you can make a table look the desertest an' punist uv any man I ever seen. The very first pass you made the [illegible] disappeared, an' then you made a [illegible] at the [illegible] pound uv butter we had, an' twasn't [illegible] fer this here earth."

"I admit I was hungry, but——"

"Oh, you are in [illegible] that fack."

"This is surely a very awkward position. I [illegible] do not know what to do."

"Settlin' is the only advice I've got to [illegible]."

"But I really cannot [illegible]."

"[illegible]"

"I wish you'd [illegible]."

"Yes, and I wish you'd [illegible] money."

"You certainly would not [illegible] interfere merely for a few dimes."

"Yas, I beleve I would."

"My friend, I am in a bad way to feed [illegible]."

"I reckon I can think [illegible] without feelin' [illegible]. Why that fish uv cabbage [illegible] time you looked at it. I aint sayin' [illegible] a good deal, but when a [illegible] cyclone comes along it breaks me up."

"I am occupying a terribly awkward position."

"Better squat, then."

"If you'll let me off I'll send you the money."

"No, I'm erfeered that after you begin to feed your flock you won't think uv a sinner like me."

"Well, I declare, I am in an awkward position."

"Yas, so I've hearn."

"Is there no way by which we can settle this affair?"

"Oh, yes, pay up."

"But I tell you I have no money."

"Yes, so I've hearn."

"Well, as you have driven me to the wall I suppose I must fight you."

"That's my ticket. Skin yourself."

The preacher took off his alpaca coat, folded it and put it on a bench, then, after deliberately rolling up his shirt sleeves, he said:

"Just step this way, please."

Mr. Potter stepped that way and was promptly knocked down. He got up just in time to be knocked down again. The next time he got up cautiously and tried to seize the preacher, but was knocked flat on his back.

"Hold on, parson," he said, getting up, "the bill's paid. Look here," he continued brushing himself, "you've got to eat dinner with me before you go. At first I didn't think you had much religion, but now I know that you are one of the elect. John, take the parson's horse back to the stable. Cain't afford to let you go, sir. Best man I ever saw. It was old Bill Simmons that told you to come over here, an' he has been dodgin' round all the mornin' to see you whupped. Say, what bus'ness was you in before you 'gunter preach?"

"I was a prize fighter," the preacher replied, as he seated himself and smoothed back his shirt [illegible].

ADVICE TO POLITICIANS.

[illegible] Truth.

One most important thing for a politician to bear in mind is this, that he ought to know his own value: that is to say, he ought to know how much (approximately) other people will give for him. Beyond a certain point there is no use in exaggerating one's worth. Within limits the good old saws obtain, "any man is fit for any place," and "the best man for the post is the man I like best." But there are limits to the application even of these principles. Brag will do a good deal, but I won't undertake to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear—at least not often—only once, perhaps, in a hundred years, as, for example, when [illegible] was made [illegible]. [illegible] If he be really an able man he may go very high indeed—perhaps even (but not often) to the very top of the tree. If he be a man of moderate qualifications, he may become a safe and respected under secretary. If he be [illegible] fairly good man [illegible] decent [illegible], as it is called, he may [illegible] his first appointment. Now for the first and chief real work and responsibility [illegible] upon him. The wisest course [illegible] to strike them both. In [illegible] he must [illegible] hand over everything to the permanent officials and take the credit of it. Be civil to the permanent officials, find out the clever ones among them, listen to all they say, pick their brains, and feather your own nest with their "valuable suggestions." This is the golden rule of official life. It is by attending to this that statesmen get the name of being "far-seeing," "men of their age," and so on. The only thing that a statesman will not be likely to make by attending to the permanent officials is history. But then no man who takes up politics as a business wants to make history. He only wants to make a career for himself.

English Newspaper Organs.

New York Tribune.

A curious example of party bias in viewing public affairs was presented in England by the comments of the two leading evening papers on the opening of parliament. The conservative *St. James's Gazette* began its leader with the remark that "the government has made a good start," and at the very same hour the Gladstonian *Pall Mall Gazette* began its leader by declaring that "Lord Salisbury and his colleagues have not made a good start." Party organs are bound to disagree, but not often do they furnish so perfect a model of contradiction.

Blaine and Prohibition.

Philadelphia Record.

In Maine Mr. Blaine declares that he is for prohibition, but he has not made up his mind as to his position on that subject in the rest of the country. He doubtless proposes to let the rest of the country take care of itself.

A SPANISH UPRIS

Soldiers at Madrid Start a Revolution.

THEY KILL TWO ARMY OFF

The City Thrown into the Wildest [illegible] The Government Soon Asserts Itself [illegible] Disperses the Rebels.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—A revolution [illegible] ed last evening by a number of [illegible] quartered in this city. The uprising [illegible] planned and ill managed, and amounted to little more than a [illegible] trouble was inaugurated by a [illegible] fantry quartered in the Gil Blas barracks [illegible] soldiers revolted, broke down a [illegible] that separated them from the quarters [illegible] by the cavalry, and intermingled with [illegible] of two cavalry regiments, a number [illegible] joined in the revolution. The officers [illegible] three regiments did all in their power [illegible] suade the men from revolting, but the [illegible] after beating a number of officers and [illegible] three, deserted the barracks and marched [illegible] bodies through the town. One body [illegible] the Prado, the principal park and [illegible] Madrid. Two thousand troops were [illegible] in the Prado at the time, and the [illegible] expected to be joined by them. The [illegible] went hurrahing through the center [illegible] calling on the people to join in the [illegible] crying "Live the republic" and [illegible] kinds of threats against the monarchy.

At this time the theaters and other [illegible] amusement were crowded, and the [illegible] were taken by surprise in most of [illegible] places, and people flocked out in a [illegible] entertainments were abruptly [illegible] the streets were soon filled with people, all of whom were terror stricken [illegible] aggravated ideas of what was [illegible].

The insurgents attempted, among [illegible] exploits, to secure possession of the [illegible] barracks, which they attacked with [illegible] but all these places were well and [illegible] defended, and the rebels were [illegible] finally withdrew altogether.

THE REBELS DISPERSE

The insurgents attacked and got [illegible] the Southern railway. By this time the [illegible] ities had taken in the situation, and [illegible] prepared to master it. Loyal troops [illegible] to the railway, and after a short fight [illegible] pletely dislodged the revolutionists [illegible] persed into the country, Gen. Para [illegible].

During the fighting in the city [illegible] officers leading the insurgents were [illegible] killed. The rebels shot Gen. Velarde [illegible] to join them. They also mortally [illegible] Count Mirasol, and killed a colonel of [illegible].

Martial law was proclaimed [illegible] city as soon as the condition of [illegible] clearly perceived by the government. [illegible] emeute was a complete surprise to the [illegible].

Order was soon restored after the [illegible] ists were driven from the Southern [illegible] number of insurgents were taken [illegible]. This morning there is no appearance [illegible] tion or of disorder.

When the insurgents fled from the [illegible] party of them compelled the station [illegible] place at their disposal a special [illegible] which they made their flight to [illegible] narez. Government troops were [illegible] in another special train.

MORE DETAILS

Additional particulars of last [illegible] show that the insurgents also shouted [illegible] live the republic, the army and [illegible] number of civilians joined their [illegible] when the authorities summoned the [illegible] put down the insurrection the rebels [illegible] stand for a while against the loyal [illegible] was in the first brush between the [illegible] forces that Gen. Velarde and an [illegible] were killed. When the revolutionists [illegible] that the other troops were making [illegible] to their appeal they abandoned the [illegible] and scampered for the country, [illegible] the direction of Alcala de Henares [illegible] city in Newcastle and but seventeen [illegible] Madrid. Many rebels gave up the [illegible] fore the general retreat of their [illegible] made their escape in the darkness. The [illegible] ities are making many arrests, and the [illegible] portion of the prisoners are officers.

It is learned to-day that the revolution [illegible] by Brig. Gen. Vallacampa. He [illegible] special train, which left the city [illegible] ern railway. Loyal troops are [illegible] suburbs of Madrid in search of [illegible].

Telegrams from the provinces [illegible] lic order remains undisturbed.

The ministry, who happened to [illegible] from the city yesterday, have been [illegible] return immediately. It has been [illegible] the revolutionists who started [illegible] Henarez, becoming convinced that [illegible] would stop and possibly capture them [illegible] off their special train en route, [illegible] Madrid and fled across country. The [illegible] the city are alive with crowds of people discussing the occurrence of last night.

THE INSURGENTS FAIL

The government telegraphed to [illegible] authorities to stop the insurgents [illegible] ing in the direction of Alcala de Henares [illegible] order was not complied with, because [illegible] railway officials feared an attack by [illegible]. Upon their arrival at Alcala de Henares [illegible] surgents failed to arouse the [illegible] people and troops, and they [illegible] tempted to return to Madrid, but [illegible] they were foiled, the line having [illegible] local troops. A skirmish took place [illegible] varo, a village about four miles [illegible]. The royalists wounded a number of [illegible] took several prisoners. Stocks were [illegible] day.

Only about forty rebel cavalrymen [illegible] large. They will probably soon be [illegible]. Arrests of republicans continue. The [illegible] turns to Madrid to-morrow.

CANADA.

THE CASE OF THE SCHOONER

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 20.—At the [illegible] the hearing in the case of the [illegible] schooner David J. Adams this morning [illegible] Meagher, who represents the [illegible] again endeavored to secure the [illegible] porters. Only one of those present [illegible] had been subpenaed, and after some [illegible] authority for the exclusion of [illegible] court ordered this reporter to [illegible] room. This he refused to do, and [illegible] was ordered to remove him. After [illegible] cation he went out. When [illegible] was discovered that those [illegible] had put themselves in peril, as [illegible] has no jurisdiction in courts of [illegible]. Later, when another of the subpenaed [illegible] came in Meagher demanded his [illegible] the court declined to have anything [illegible] with this class of procedure, [illegible] excluded reporter returned.

Evidence was taken in corroboration [illegible] heretofore given in the case, and [illegible] closed. Meagher has asked the [illegible] be granted to take testimony for [illegible] United States, where nearly all of the [illegible].

ENGLAND.

BOAT RACE ON THE THAM

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A boat race [illegible] place on the Thames, between [illegible] and Peter Kemp, from Putney to [illegible]. Betting was twenty-one to twenty [illegible] Kemp. Kemp was quickest away and [illegible] a length and a half between himself [illegible] Hubear, however, pulled [illegible] thirty four stroke, and gradually [illegible] even terms. Near Hammersmith [illegible] went to the front, but [illegible] a spurt and Kemp wore himself [illegible] endeavor to hold the lead. [illegible] and crossed the line winner [illegible].

GRANT'S BOOK REVIEWE

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Academy* [illegible] second volume of Grant's Memoirs [illegible] it brings out more fully than the first [illegible] his intense self-reliance. It fails, [illegible] opinion, to give adequate explanation [illegible] takes, like the battle of Cold Harbor [illegible] some praise for McClellan, and a [illegible] gyric on Gen. Lee, whom Grant [illegible] underrate.

IRELAND.

MORE RIOTING AT BELFAS

BELFAST, Sept. 20.—At noon a [illegible] Queen's island shipyard workmen [illegible] men, marched through the streets [illegible] to and from dinner, as if to provoke [illegible] Carrick hill they were attacked with [illegible] stones, and a desperate fight ensued [illegible] still progressing. Many men on both [illegible] been wounded. The police are [illegible] and powerless.

REINFORCEMENTS NEEDE

BELFAST, Sept. 21.—Reinforcements [illegible] been telegraphed for by the authorities [illegible] mayor hastily summoned a meeting of [illegible] istrates last night, and there was a [illegible] sion as to measures to be adopted [illegible] further disorder.

FRANCE.

IRON WORKS BURNE

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The iron works [illegible] have been burned. Loss, [illegible] dred persons are thrown out of [illegible].

NEWS OF THE NORTHWES

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

A warrant has been issued in Franklin [illegible] against an Indian named W[illegible] with the [illegible] handy use of the branding iron [illegible] Josh Clark's horses. The Indian is wealthy.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

Pomeroy boasts a lady dentist in the person of Miss Carrie Westling. She has opened an office as a regular practitioner.

Mr. John [illegible] of Pomeroy [illegible] has a hen which built her nest fifteen feet from the ground in a fir tree and laid a litter of [illegible] this season [illegible] up with and above her race [illegible] found to be up with [illegible].

WHATCOM COUNTY.

[illegible] W. Monks, of Fidalgo, recently lost [illegible] of wood by forest fires.

Bears are plentiful in the county. While Mrs. [illegible] Kenoyer, residing near Whatcom, was going home on a trail several days ago, she met [illegible] black bears.

The republicans of Whatcom county [illegible] nominated the following officers: County commissioners, [illegible]; [illegible] Hugh Eldridge; [illegible] Porter; auditor, [illegible]; treasurer, W. [illegible]; [illegible] superintendent of [illegible]; assessor, A. W. Foster; probate judge, [illegible]; schools, Professor [illegible] Harris [illegible] Richards [illegible].

[illegible]

LEWIS COUNTY.

The republicans of Chehalis formed a club the 11th inst.

W. P. Pitts, a Boisfort farmer, had [illegible] sheep killed by coyotes a few days ago.

The Chehalis *[illegible]* states that liquor is still being sold in that town contrary to the local option law adopted in that precinct.

On September [illegible] Mrs. Susan Ward, a pioneer lady who crossed the plains in 185[illegible] and [illegible] came to Washington territory, died at Centre[illegible].

The Lewis county fair will be held at [illegible] the last three days of this month, and at the opening Judge Sears, of Tacoma, will deliver an oration to the people of Lewis county.

Several days ago John West, residing near Chehalis attempted to burn some straw near his barn, and that edifice was destroyed by the spreading of the fire. His daughter drove the stock from the burning barn.

PORT TOWNSEND.

A neat church [illegible] feet with a steeple fifty feet high is being built for the Indians at [illegible].

Mr. Curtis, the Hadlock mill superintendent, who was injured some time since by a pile of lumber falling on him, is slowly recovering.

Clearing fires are still in full blast throughout the country in consequence of the continued dry warm weather, and the atmosphere is becoming almost as smoky again as it was before the recent copious showers.

Argus: The Neah Bay Indians have purchased from San Francisco parties the sealing schooner Sierra for the sum of $1500. She will be used by the Indians in sealing and fishing off the cape. These Indians are now the owners of three sealing schooners, the others being the Lottie and [illegible], and yet poor Lo draws rations from the government all the same and [illegible] their coin down in some white man's [illegible] sock. We would not be surprised to hear of these Indians building a large four story brick here yet and renting it to the government for a customs building.

KITTITAS COUNTY.

Fifty-one pupils attended the Ellensburg academy at its opening.

A new depot will soon be erected at Ellensburg by the N. P. R. R. Co.

The Western Union is putting in an additional wire from Pasco to Ellensburg.

The Ellensburg *Localizer* is calling for the opening of [illegible] into the [illegible] country.

A new school house is to be built at Ellensburg, [illegible] feet, a wing [illegible] high and to cost $[illegible].

The Ellensburg *[illegible]* states that on the [illegible] party or parties familiar with combination of the safe [illegible] Byrnes [illegible] from the safe [illegible] to the thieves.

The following are the nominees for county officers selected by the democrats: Sheriff, [illegible]; [illegible] W. H. Peters; [illegible] Lakes and Perry Clemens; [illegible] superintendent of schools, Miss [illegible]; sheep commissioner, [illegible].

[illegible] COUNTY.

A [illegible] the Mc[illegible] subscription [illegible].

[illegible] to rebuild the sawmill [illegible] recently destroyed by fire at [illegible]ville. The [illegible] machinery which was damaged by the fire [illegible] being put in [illegible].

George [illegible] came in from Meadow [illegible] had some [illegible] from a new discovery [illegible] assayed by [illegible] Williams, assaying [illegible] of silver per [illegible] says [illegible] the camp is [illegible].

[illegible] Sprague [illegible] Myers [illegible] was in the city last week and received [illegible] to use [illegible] boat he is building [illegible] river between the [illegible] Little Falls, for carrying supplies up to the mines and for such other uses as may be [illegible]. The [illegible] will be [illegible] feet long, [illegible] wide, and [illegible] with first-class [illegible] When the [illegible] between [illegible] Port and [illegible] Sprague and [illegible] being several miles [illegible] Falls and with far [illegible].

[illegible] COUNTY.

A new [illegible] has been established at [illegible] the upper Skyk[illegible] river [illegible] postmaster.

[illegible]

[illegible] The wife of T[illegible] [illegible] She took too much [illegible] though it is doubtful. She may recover. She repented after the first convulsion and sent a boy for help, begging him not to let her die. Family trouble is thought to be the cause of the act.

Farmington *Post*: The 4 year-old son of Mr. H. G. Charlson, who lives about eight miles north of Farmington, while playing around the

A SPANISH UPRISING

Soldiers at Madrid Start a Small Revolution.

THEY KILL TWO ARMY OFFICERS.

The City Thrown into the Wildest Excitement—The Government Soon Asserts Itself and Disperses the Rebels

MADRID, Sept. 20.—A revolution was attempted last evening by a number of Spanish troops quartered in this city. The uprising was planned and ill managed and practically amounted to little more than a mutiny. The trouble was inaugurated by a regiment of infantry quartered in the [illegible] Blas barracks. The soldiers revolted, broke down a partition that separated them from the quarters occupied by the cavalry and intermingled with them. Of two cavalry regiments, a number of men joined in the revolution. The officers of three regiments did all in their power to dissuade the men from revolting, but 300 soldiers, after beating a number of officers and wounding three, deserted the barracks and marched in two bodies through the town. One body went to the Prado, the principal park and promenade of Madrid. Two thousand troops were quartered in the Prado at the time and the revolutionists expected to be joined by them. The other body went harranguing through the center of Madrid, calling on the people to join in the revolution, crying "Live the republic" and making all kinds of threats against the monarchy.

At this time the theaters and other places of amusement were crowded, and the people were taken by surprise in most of the places, and people flocked out in a panic. All entertainments were abruptly terminated, and the streets were soon filled with people, many of whom were terror stricken because of exaggerated ideas of what was transpiring. The insurgents attempted among other things to secure possession of the arsenals and [illegible] which they attacked with open fire, but all these places were well and successfully defended and the rebels were repulsed, and finally withdrew altogether.

THE REBELS DISPERSED.

The insurgents attacked and got possession of the southern railway. By this time the [illegible] had taken in the situation and had prepared to master it. Loyal troops marched to the railway and after a short fight they completely dispersed the revolutionists, who fled into the country, General Pavia pursuing. During the fighting in the city one of the officers leading the insurgents was shot and killed. The rebels [illegible] Velarde for refusing to join them. They also mortally wounded [illegible] and killed a colonel of artillery. Martial law was proclaimed throughout [illegible] as soon as the condition of affairs was [illegible] by the government. The [illegible] was a complete surprise to Madrid. [illegible] soon restored after the revolution [illegible] were driven from the Southern railway [illegible] insurgents were taken prisoners [illegible] no appearance of renewed disorder.

When the insurgents fled from the [illegible] of them compelled the station master [illegible] their disposal a special train, which they [illegible] their flight to Alcala [illegible] sent troops were soon in pursuit [illegible] special train.

MORE DETAILS.

[illegible] the insurgents also shouted "Long live the army and Spain." [illegible] civilians joined their ranks [illegible] the authorities summoned the military [illegible] town the insurrection the rebels made [illegible] the loyal troops [illegible] first brush between the opposing forces [illegible] Velarde and an artillery captain were killed. When the revolutionists [illegible] other troops were making no response [illegible] abandoned the fight and [illegible] for the country, most of them [illegible] direction of Alcala de Henarez, a town [illegible] seventeen miles from Madrid. Many rebels gave up the fight [illegible] the general retreat of their comrades [illegible] their escape in the darkness. The authorities are making many arrests, and a large proportion of the prisoners are officers.

It is learned to-day that the revolution was [illegible] Brig Gen Villacampa. He escaped in [illegible] train which left the city on the [illegible] railway. Loyal troops are scouring the [illegible] of Madrid in search of fugitive rebels. [illegible] from the provinces show that order remains undisturbed.

The ministry, who happened to be absent from the city yesterday, have been summoned [illegible] It has been learned that [illegible] revolutionists who started for Alcala de Henarez, becoming convinced that the loyal troops would stop and possibly capture them, stopped the special train en route, went back to Madrid and [illegible] across country. The streets of the city are alive with crowds of people, eagerly discussing the occurrence of last night.

THE INSURGENTS FOILED.

The government telegraphed to the military authorities to stop the insurgents who were going in the direction of Alcala de Henarez. The order was not complied with, however, as the railway officials feared an attack by the rebels. On their arrival at Alcala de Henarez the insurgents failed to arouse the sympathy of the people and troops and they subsequently attempted to return to Madrid, but in this they were foiled, the line having been cut. [illegible] troops. A skirmish took place at [illegible] a village about four miles from Madrid [illegible] royalists wounded a number of rebels and [illegible] several prisoners. Stocks were quiet.

[illegible] forty rebel cavalrymen are still at large. They will probably soon be captured. [illegible] republicans continue [illegible] Madrid to-morrow.

CANADA.

[illegible] SCHOONER ADAMS.

[illegible] Sept. [illegible]—A [illegible] hearing in the case of the seized American [illegible] Adams this morning [illegible] represents the United States [illegible] endeavored [illegible] the exclusion of [illegible] one of those present, however [illegible] after consultation [illegible] witnesses [illegible] exclusion of witnesses [illegible] reporter to retire from [illegible] When [illegible] [illegible]

ENGLAND.

[illegible] the Thames, between George [illegible] from Putney to [illegible] twenty-three [illegible] himself and [illegible] pulled [illegible] gradually drew [illegible] Hammersmith bridge [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] Memoirs, saying [illegible] explanations of [illegible] Harbor [illegible] McClellan and [illegible]

IRELAND.

RIOTS AT BELFAST.

BELFAST, Sept. 20.—At noon a large body of ship yard workmen, all Orangemen, marched through the streets on their way from dinner, as if to provoke a fight. [illegible] they were attacked with [illegible] and a desperate fight ensued [illegible] Many men on both sides [illegible] The police are outnumbered [illegible] helpless.

REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED.

BELFAST, Sept. [illegible]—Reinforcements have been telegraphed for by the authorities. The mayor hastily summoned a meeting of the magistrates last night, and there was a long discussion as to measures to be adopted to prevent disorder.

FRANCE.

IRON WORKS BURNED.

[illegible], Sept. 20.—The iron works at [illegible] have been burned. Loss, $200,000. Three [illegible] persons are thrown out of employment.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

A warrant has been issued in Franklin county against an Indian named Wolf, who is charged with the too handy use of the branding iron on Josh Clark's horses. The Indian is quite wealthy.

GARFIELD COUNTY

Pomeroy boasts a lady dentist in the person of Miss Carrie Westling. She has opened an office as a regular practitioner.

Pomeroy *Democrat*: Mr John L. Thomason has a hen which built her nest fifteen feet from the ground in a fir tree and laid a litter of eggs this season, up near Peola. That hen was bound to be up with and above her race.

WHATCOM COUNTY

W. Monks, of Fidalgo, recently lost 400 cords of wood by forest fires.

Bears are plentiful in the county. While Mrs. J. Kenoyer, residing near Whatcom, was going home on a trail, several days ago, she met three black bears.

The republicans of Whatcom county have nominated the following officers: County commissioners, E. M. Cudworth, C. F. Keesling and [illegible] C. Porter; auditor, Hugh Eldridge; sheriff, F. W. de Lorimier; treasurer, W. D. Coupe; assessor, A. W. Custer; superintendent of public schools, Professor Griffin; probate judge, W. H. Harris; county surveyor, O. B. Iverson; wreckmaster, D. [illegible]; coroner, Dr. E. G. Johnson; G. Richards.

PACIFIC COUNTY

Bears are reported numerous in the vicinity of South Bend.

Ilwaco is growing. Seven new buildings are in course of erection.

A new sawmill is soon to be built on Striker creek, near South Bend.

Cranberry culture on Shoalwater bay gives promise of a profitable industry.

The South Bend correspondent of the Oyster-ville *Journal* states that a grist mill is being built on Mill creek.

The Oysterville *Journal* says the capacity of the sawmill at Sunshine is to be increased to 65,000 feet per day.

Some unknown villain a few days ago attempted to enter a house on the Willapa river in which a lady and her small children were alone. His purpose was undoubtedly a criminal one. He escaped.

LEWIS COUNTY

The republicans of Chehalis formed a club on the 17th inst.

W. P. Pills, a Boistfort farmer, had fifteen sheep killed by coyotes a few days ago.

The Chehalis *Bee* states that liquor is still being sold in that town contrary to the local option law adopted in that precinct.

On September 3 Mrs. Susan Ward, a pioneer lady who crossed the plains in 1853, and in 1858 came to Washington territory, died at Centralia.

The Lewis county fair will be held at Chehalis the last three days of this month, and upon the opening Judge Sears, of Tacoma, will deliver an oration to the people of Lewis county.

Several days ago John West, residing near Chehalis, attempted to burn some straw near his barn, and that edifice was destroyed by the spreading of the fire. His daughter drove the stock from the burning barn.

PORT TOWNSEND

A neat church 20x40 feet with a steeple fifty feet high is being built for the Indians at Tulalip.

Mr Curtis, the Hadlock mill superintendent, who was injured some time since by a pile of lumber falling on him, is slowly recovering.

Clearing fires are still in full blast throughout the country in consequence of the continued dry warm weather and the atmosphere is becoming almost as smoky again as it was before the recent copious showers.

Argus: The Neah bay Indians have purchased from San Francisco parties the sealing schooner Sierra for the sum of $1500. She will be used by the Indians in sealing and fishing off the cape. These Indians are now the owners of three sealing schooners, the others being the Lottie and Lottie, and yet poor Lo draws rations from the government all the same, and salt their coin down in some white man's discarded sock. We would not be surprised to hear of these Indians building a large four story brick here yet and renting it to the government for a customs building.

KITTITAS COUNTY

Fifty-one pupils attended the Ellensburg academy at its opening.

A new depot will soon be erected at Ellensburg by the N. P. R. R. Co.

The Western Union is putting in an additional wire from Pasco to Ellensburg.

The Ellensburg *Localizer* is calling for the opening of a wagon road into the Big Bend country.

A new schoolhouse is to be built at Ellensburg to be 30x[illegible] feet, a wing 16x29, two stories in height and to cost $3175.

The Ellensburg *Localizer* states that on the 8th inst. some party or parties familiar with the combination of the safe lock on Byrones & Dau's saloon abstracted $300 from the safe. No clue to the thieves.

The following are the nominees for county officers selected by the democrats: Sheriff, S. Packwood; auditor, W. H. Peterson; treasurer, H. Rehmke; probate judge, John Davis; commissioners, S. L. Bates and Perry Clemens; surveyor, E. J. Recor; superintendent of schools, Miss Carrie Peterson; sheep commissioner, E. W. Lyle; coroner, C. F. German.

STEVENS COUNTY

A wagon road from Colville to the Metaline mines is being built by subscription.

E. G. Thomason will rebuild the sawmill recently destroyed by fire at Colville. The machinery which was damaged by the fire is being put in repair.

George Linton, who came in from Metaline, had some galena ore from a new discovery assayed by L. S. Williams, assaying 12½ ounces silver per ton. The Colville *Miner* says the result is encouraging to the camp as it is the first high grade ore to come from the Pend d'Oreille district.

Sprague *Journal*: L. Myers, of Spokane Falls, was in the city last week and received part of the machinery for a boat he is building to use on the river between the Fort and the Little Dalles, for carrying supplies up to the mines and for such other uses as may be demanded. The boat will be 75 feet long, 18 feet wide, and fitted up with first-class machinery. When the mines now in litigation resume operations, ore will be sent down to the Fort by this boat, teamed to Sprague and shipped to Portland, the route being several miles shorter than via Spokane Falls, and with far better [illegible].

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

A new postoffice has been established at Sultan City on the upper Skykomish river with John Vaber as postmaster.

The Snohomish *Eye* is attacking an alleged ring of county officials who, it says, are incompetent and illiterate and have mismanaged county affairs.

Unknown parties burglarized a Marysville warehouse and stole a number of barrels of flour and 50 pounds of bacon. The thieves are supposed to be Indians.

A panther infests the neighborhood of Snohomish City. The animal recently followed a little girl for some distance, but was scared away before attacking the child.

The residence of H. Helry, a farmer on the Stillaguamish, was destroyed by fire several days ago. Mrs. Helry, who was at home alone, succeeded in saving a sewing machine and a few other articles. The loss is a heavy one to the farmer.

The republican county convention met at Snohomish City and nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, Benjamin Stretch; treasurer, [illegible]; auditor, J. H. Plaskett; assessor, [illegible] Murphy; probate judge, [illegible]; surveyor, George James; commissioners, [illegible] G. England and P. Lacque; coroner, Dr. [illegible].

WHITMAN COUNTY

Cook, a photographer, has skipped out from Colfax.

Passenger trains are to be run on the Farmington branch railroad in two weeks.

The Western Union telegraph company is extending its line from Colfax to Farmington.

Douglas W. [illegible], a young man living in the Palouse city, had his skull fractured [illegible] mashed by a log rolling [illegible] He will recover.

The Colfax *Gazette* says that its system of telephone lines has been repaired so that communication between Colfax and Dayton via Lewiston, a distance of 112 miles, is as easy as falling off a log.

A negro named John Cooper has been jailed at Colfax on the charge of grand larceny. He stole some jewelry in Farmington several days ago, from L. E. Beeman's room, which he entered at night.

Colfax *Commoner*: The wife of Thos. Scott, living about a half mile near Viola, swallowed a half a bottle of strychnine, Sunday last, in the hope of shuffling off this mortal coil. She took too much, however, and may recover though it is doubtful. She repented after the first convulsion, and sent a boy for help begging him not to let her die. Family trouble is thought to be the cause of the act.

Farmington *Post*: The 2-year-old son of Mr. H. E. Charlson, who lives about eight miles south of Farmington, while playing around the well, last Wednesday, loosed one of the buckets from the rope. The detached end of the rope now being freed from the weight of the bucket and becoming entwined about the foot of the child was drawn by the weight of the other bucket until the little fellow's foot reached the pulley. His crying attracted the attention of his mother, but before she could reach him his foot came loose from the rope and he fell to the bottom of the well, fifty-seven feet, and containing three feet of water. He was rescued immediately and his injuries were found to be trifling.

OLYMPIA

U. S. Marshal Hamilton has appointed City Marshal Fred Guyot as his deputy.

The local sawmills are now run to their full capacity to supply the home demand.

Capt J. T. Brown left last week for Boston. He goes to attend the Sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows.

The people of East Olympia are complaining of depredations from horses and cattle running at large on the streets, and are appealing to the city council for protection.

Hon. John F. Gowey, republican nominee for the council from the Eighth district, is on the eve of starting East. His trip will be a brief one and he will return in time to enter upon a stirring canvass of his district.

Mayor Chambers and Col. W. H. Owings have gone to Portland to negotiate for a dredger to use in deepening the channel in Olympia harbor. The people of the capital city are waking up to the necessity of local improvement.

A writer in the Olympia *Transcript* describing a mountain climb up the slopes of Mount Rainier, mentions among the game of that region, white mountain goats, gray wolves, white mountain grouse, black tailed deer and whistling woodchucks. Also speaks of cedar trees seventeen feet in diameter, and tall spar firs 300 feet high and only eighteen inches in diameter at the ground.

WALLA WALLA

Gen. T. R. Tannatt, who was recently stricken with paralysis, is at Endicott. His condition is slightly improved.

At the residence of Capt. I. B. Johnson last Monday evening Miss Henrietta Sheets was united in marriage to John Polley of the O. R. & N. freight department at Portland.

Journal: The Frank Nalder school house on Coppel burned last Thursday night. There had been school and fire in the building the day before. Loss, about $250; no insurance.

Rev. Ezra Haskell and wife have gone to Gold Hill, Jackson county, Or., to remain for the present at least. Before leaving here Mr Haskell was considering an offer of interest in a quartz mine at Gold Hill, and this move indicates that he made the purchase.

George Savage was in town Thursday and reported extensive and damaging fires in the mountains at the headwaters of Coppel and Touchet. The fire got into the lumber at the old Kinnear & Weller mill and destroyed 100,000 feet or more. The people are about worn out fighting fire.

The Walla Walla Water company has passed into the hands of the new management. The directors are E. L. Eastham of Oregon City, H. P. Isaacs and John B. Allen of Walla Walla. The directors elected H. P. Isaacs president, Alvah Brown secretary, and J. L. Bowman superintendent.

CLARKE COUNTY

Forest fires are again raging in the county.

Lewis river miners and prospectors have departed again for the newly discovered mining district to more closely examine the country.

The temporary enlargement of the building at the school for defective youth, in Vancouver, is completed, and the pupils are coming in for the fall term.

Robert Wilson, a young man of 21, died in Vancouver on Sunday evening from inflammation of the bowels after a short illness of three or four days.

There will be horse racing every day at the annual county fair to be held at Vancouver from September 22 to 25 inclusive. Rev. J. R. Thompson will deliver the annual address on the 23d.

Capt. Devillo Hakes, one of the most highly respected citizens of Vancouver, died Saturday at the age of 54 after three months suffering from heart disease. Deceased was widely known on the Columbia, where he was engaged many years in steamboating and freighting in the upper country.

A deputy United States marshal recently seized 3,000,000 feet of logs on Coal creek, on the Columbia river, which had been cut from land purchased by a logger named Brock from the Northern Pacific Railroad company. It is claimed that the company's title was invalid. The case will be tried at Vancouver, and the Northern Pacific company will supply an attorney to defend Brock and the title to the land.

TACOMA

The erection of poles for use of the electric light, have been commenced along the southern part of the city near the pump works.

The new steam launch of Griffiths Bridges & Stetson, which is being built by Hiram Doncaster at his shipyard in the First ward, will be launched some time the latter part of the week.

There are eight ships at the dock of the Tacoma Mill company loading lumber for San Francisco and foreign ports, and at the coal bunkers are two ships loading coal for California.

George Rigney of Pierce county, at one time mail agent on the steamer Evangel, died at Steilacoom on September 8, of consumption, aged [illegible] years. The deceased was born and raised in Pierce county, where he was universally respected.

It is now a fixed fact that the mud flats are to be drained and a ship channel dredged to accommodate the owners of water front property at the head of the flats. The contract [illegible] Mr Geiger is already commencing and will put the work through without delay.

Ledger: The trial of Geo. H. Miller and Thomas Evans for the murder of James Manning Coleman, which was to have been heard at this term, has been removed to Port Townsend, where it has been fixed for trial on the [illegible] of November next. The murder was committed on the 8th of last February, both Coleman and his nephew being shot in their boat as they rowed across Lake Washington, in King county. The circumstances of which the finding of the bloody boat and afterwards the bodies under twenty feet of water in the lake, will be remembered.

GRAY'S HARBOR

The Good Templars of Montesano have organized under the old charter.

Mount Zion church, Montesano, was burned to the ground Friday morning.

Two marriages last week, Charles F. Sparks to Miss Ira F. Spencer and Mr. Russel L. Grib[illegible] to Miss Clara H. Smith, all of Chehalis.

Chehalis county is to be congratulated upon the result of the suit involving the payment of the forfeited bond of Alex. Melville, which was decided in favor of the county.

The new salmon cannery at Montesano is about ready to commence work. Many nets are employed or ready for it. Chinese labor is largely employed in the cannery.

At the examination of J. S. Haye, charged with raising a certificate of deposit from $[illegible] to $[illegible]00, before Judge Sheasby last Saturday the prisoner was discharged for lack of evidence.

Chehalis Valley *Vidette*: Mr. Byles, father of James Byles of Greenwood, Edmund, Charles and David Byles and Mrs. M. Z. Goodell, was on a visit to his relatives this week. Mr Byles has the honor of being the first man to pilot a party of immigrants through the Cascade mountains to Western Washington, which he did in 1853. He has resided at Tumwater since 1853 and has served in the legislature and council several terms, as well as having been grand master of the grand lodge of Masons for two terms. He [illegible] many changes in [illegible] valley since his first acquaintance with it, and especially during the past three years.

SPOKANE COUNTY

The post tradership at Fort Coeur d'Alene has been sold by [illegible] to [illegible] parties.

Mrs. O. A. Lance of Lance Hills, one of the early pioneers of this county, died on the 2d inst.

Sheriff Whittier took [illegible] the insane asylum the [illegible] of [illegible] Spokane Falls on Saturday.

The Methodist [illegible] conference has [illegible] at Spokane [illegible]

Spokane schools are once more crowded with pupils and rooms have been rented to accommodate the scholars.

J. M. Whitman of Rosalia, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Spokane county, died at his home on Monday.

Ex-Governor Woods of Oregon has entered into partnership in the law business with Hon. C. S. Hyde at Spokane Falls.

The telegraph line from Spokane Falls to the southern terminus of the Spokane & Palouse railroad at Belmont, is in operation.

H. A. Huffman of Spokane Falls fractured his ankle on Wednesday by striking a stump in the middle of the road while seated on the running gear of a wagon.

The Cheney *Sentinel* states that Sam Painter of Rosalia, while threshing at the ranch of Charles Zoncne on the 14th inst., his foot slipped into the cylinder of a thresher and his heel was torn off. He will always be a cripple.

A man giving his name as George Kaney, was arrested Monday for purchasing liquor for Indians. Kaney was bound over for trial in the sum of $500. He pleaded guilty. He will be sent to penitentiary in the course of due process.

The reward offered by Maj. Moore for the arrest and conviction of any one selling or giving liquor to Indians, will be turned over by the captors to the widow of E. J. Hubbard.

Mr Charles Dyer, a well known contractor and builder in Spokane Falls, and Miss Libby Green of Portland, were united in marriage last Saturday night at the residence of Mr Charles Boyer, Rev. T. G. Watson, officiating.

A man named John Woodruff is lying sick at the Spokane house, and the proprietors desire to convey the fact to his son. The sick man is out of his head, and this method is taken in the hopes of reaching the son, whose whereabouts is unknown.

Spokane *Review*: Sam Gage, a farmer living in the southern part of the county, was driving into the city Monday evening leading a horse belonging to R. H. Hargrove. In some manner the lead horse balked and held back. The rope by which the animal was being led caught around Mr. Gage's legs throwing him out of the buggy, injuring him very severely.

Spokane Falls *Chronicle*: The east bound train on the 15th came uncomfortably near having a smashup. The foremost axle of the baggage car broke off short near the center and let the journal down on the ties outside the rail, and in this position the train ran half a mile tearing up the ties fearfully. It was brought to a halt, however, without being derailed, and the engine went on to Sprague for assistance. Another truck was procured and after five hours' delay the train reached Spokane without further accident.

The democrats of Spokane county met at Spokane Falls on Saturday and made the following nominations for a county ticket: Prosecuting attorney, Joseph Douglas; joint councilman, Jesse N. Barker; joint representative, C. H. McMillan of Stevens county; representative, J. C. Fellows of Spokane Falls; sheriff, James Glispin; auditor, H. F. Graves; treasurer, George Thompson; probate judge, W. I. Holter; assessor, James Witts; superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Rosa McMahon; coroner, Stonewall Jackson; surveyor, George Grimes; commissioners, C. [illegible] Houston, Warren Colburn and Lafe Harris; sheep commissioner, A. Lafevre.

KLICKITAT COUNTY

A fractious calf bolted into a millinery establishment in Goldendale the other day and made things lively for a while.

Willis Ewing, a young man arrested on the charge of attempted rape on a 16-year-old girl, was discharged after a hearing at Goldendale.

Hexter & Nowell's third shipment to the East of horses from Luna has been made. There are 400 horses in the band, valued at $20,000. The horses will be driven to Prosser and there put on the train.

At Goldendale an Indian named Skin-'em-alive has been bound over to the grand jury on charge of stealing horses from Jehu Switzler, a leading stock owner residing at the eastern end of Klickitat county.

Two boys named Ernest Purday and John McDonald, about 14 years of age, were arrested on the 13th inst. charged with horse stealing. They were two of a youthful party of four tramps. One of the boys formerly lived at Prineville, Or.

Jeff Eshelman's 13-months-old child was discovered by its grandmother, at her residence at Swale, playing with a big blowsnake and trying to get the snake's head into its mouth. The blowsnake is not dangerous. The snake was quickly dispatched by the horrified people. The Goldendale *Sentinel* and *Tribune* are both responsible for this story.

A correspondent of the Goldendale *Sentinel* at Hartland writes of a very interesting bear chase which took place there on the 8th inst. John Berry, a lad of 15 years, with the aid of a neighbor ran the bear into a field, and when the animal tried to escape William Smith lassoed it. They then tried to kill bruin with an ax, but as the ax came off the handle they had to wait until a neighbor came along with a gun, when the animal was shot. The bear measured five feet ten inches from tip to tip.

SEATTLE

The guards at the U. S. penitentiary on McNeil's island have been supplied with Winchester repeating rifles in place of the old style one-shooters.

Joseph Gilmore and Lawrence Peterson, two saloon keepers from Eagle Gorge, paid $[illegible] fine and costs each in Justice Lyon's court in Seattle, for selling liquor without a license.

Mrs. O. B. Johnson, who has been visiting among friends and relations at her old home in Ontario, has returned, much improved in general health and more enthusiastic than ever over the excellence of Puget sound climate.

Poles are being got out for the new line of the Pacific Postal Telegraph & Cable company. Bean & Bunn have the contract for those to be placed between Seattle and Snohomish. The poles to be set in the city will be forty five feet high, others [illegible].

The Washington mill company propose to extend their milling operations [illegible] and instead of contracting, by their purchase of the Port Hadlock mills they can save $10,000 in the reconstruction of their Seabeck mill, which will be cutting lumber again within a year.

Patrick O'Brien was on Thursday committed to Steilacoom. He is thought to be an escaped lunatic from some asylum. His undershirt is marked "[illegible] ward," and the fellow talks about Salem all the time, hence it is supposed he escaped from the Oregon asylum at Salem.

Daniel M. Crane, aged [illegible] years, and Mrs. Catharine Poncin, aged 35 years, were united in marriage at the residence of the groom on the corner of Fourth and Madison streets on Thursday evening by the Rev. J. [illegible] They left for Portland immediately after the ceremony on their wedding trip.

The city received the last year from liquor licenses the sum of $[illegible]. The retail [illegible] licenses came to $[illegible] and from retail intoxicating liquors $[illegible]. Wholesale liquors [illegible] police court fines yielded $[illegible] billiard table license, $200; peddlers licenses [illegible] vehicle licenses $[illegible] and auctioneers licenses, $[illegible].

Young Allen of Tacoma, the boy who was indicted for stealing a registered package containing [illegible] from the United States mail on [illegible] the steamer on which he was employed, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Greene to one year in the United States penitentiary—the shortest sentence provided by law for such an offense. It is understood that on account of the tender age of the boy Judge Greene will address a letter to the president of the United States recommending the boy's pardon.

Charles Ewing, indicted for selling liquor to Indians, came into court and pleaded guilty. Ewing is the man who fitted up a sloop and loaded her with whisky to traffic with the Indians. It is said he is the man who furnished the Indians at Sandy Point with whisky, which made them drunk and resulted in the killing of one of them and the serious stabbing of another. This, however, did not come out against him in the court. It seems to had taken his sloop up the Duwamish river to furnish the Indians picking hops along that stream and White river with whisky. He was arrested and his sloop seized by the U. S. marshal. He pleaded guilty, and Judge Greene sentenced him to [illegible] in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $[illegible] to be served out at the rate of $[illegible] per day provided the imprisonment does not exceed five months.

Ledger: The testimony for the prosecution in the case of the United States against McMillan, Rhodes and others for unlawful conspiracy is drawing to a close and will probably be all in by this evening, when the evidence for the defense will commence. The case will probably not go to the jury before the latter end of next week. The *P.-I.* of the next day says: In the district court this morning the defense, through Mr. Metcalfe, outlined its theory. Of course Mr. Metcalfe denied the existence of a conspiracy. He sets up that his clients had nothing to do with the assault upon the Chinamen; that they were simply spending their time and energies in the patriotic duty of finding out whether a chinese ordinance was being enforced or not; that it was a good thing to expel the Chinese anyhow. We presume that it will be in evidence that the spirit of patriotism was manifest at the same time at Newcastle and [illegible] these places the same thing was [illegible] were troubled in mind with [illegible] in the [illegible] continent.

IDAHO

The Rocky Bar [illegible] will soon have four [illegible] stamp quartz mills in operation.

John Hailey has been renominated by the democrats of the territory for delegate.

The [illegible] Bar stage was stopped several days ago by two highwaymen, who secured the express box containing $[illegible].

The Wood River *Times* says that the Minnie Moore mine in that district has been sold to English capitalists for $[illegible].

The Flint [illegible] company stopped, the latter part of July and August, twenty four bars of bullion from [illegible] The bars average about [illegible] ounces each.

We are informed that Morrison, an old miner of Bonanza, and owner of both quartz and placer claims, recently sold one of his quartz locations for $[illegible].—Idaho City World.

The Iowa mine at Quartzburg, which has not been worked for many years, is to be opened up again with prospects of becoming valuable and paying property, says the Idaho City *World*.

Drs. Stirling, Shaff and Kelly trepanned Arthur Shaff on the 5th inst., at Lewiston, removing a portion of the frontal bone above the right eye, after which they punctured the brain, which gave exit to a large quantity of pus. The final result of the case is looked upon as exceedingly doubtful. Shaff's skull was fractured last spring.

The Lasin and Boise City stage was halted on September [illegible] for the third time this summer, by a lone highwayman. There was no treasure box on the stage, and so the robber contented himself with the mail sack. At last accounts a posse was out hunting for the robber.

G. A. Winn, the absconding Dayton hotel keeper who emigrated to British Columbia while under charge of the officers of the law, for being in possession of too ready a branding iron, returned to Lewiston last week to see his wife, and while there was nabbed by Washington territory officers, on the 11th inst. It is not safe in this country to monkey with a branding iron feloniously.

Joe Shister, who recently dropped dead near Lewiston, left property which, with his partner's interest, is valued at $150,000. His sister arrived there this week and is heiress to his whole estate. Some time before his death he made a rather peculiar will. He mentioned in it every relative he could think of and left them one dollar each. To his brother, who is a lawyer in the east, he left ten dollars, and all the rest of his property to his sister, who is a widow.

The Blackfoot *Register* expresses the opinion that the democrats of Idaho, when they meet in territorial convention, will adopt a resolution demanding the repeal of the statute of the territory disfranchising Mormons, and that it is a device to secure the privilege to Mormons in order that the democratic party in the territory may be strengthened. The Boise City democrat already has a ready adopted a resolution demanding a repeal of the statute referred to.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Vancouver Caledonian society has been organized.

Vancouver chronicles the birth of the first pair of twins in the town.

A Chinaman was arrested at Victoria a few days ago for selling liquor to Indians. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Mr. [illegible], an old resident of Yale, was found dead in his store on Monday. Mrs. York, one of the oldest settlers of Sumas, died Tuesday.

One of the questions which will come up before Judge Henry in the exchequer court shortly to be held in the province is that between the province and the dominion in regard to the rightful ownership of minerals in railroad lands.

Neil Henley, the only survivor of the ill fated steamship Pacific, and for some time one of the guards at McNeil's island, is now captain of the schooner C. L. Taylor, 300 tons register, at Victoria, engaged in carrying railroad material around the inlet for the Island road.

The Metlakatlah Indians have refused to allow a government surveyor to survey land for a reservation, claiming that the whole country belongs to them. They were acting under the instructions evidently of some white men, who are inciting them to disobedience to the government.

Victoria *Times*: Sproule has again been respited until the 1st of October. Further respites will doubtless follow until the last resort, the privy council, has been reached, and a final decision arrived at. Sproule is reported to have failed considerably during his incarceration but carries himself with remarkable fortitude.

TACOMA'S DIVORCE CASES.

Petitions for Separation of Husband and Wife to be Heard at the September Term of Court in Pierce County

Evening Telegraph

Among the cases filed for disposition at the September term of the district court are no less than ten applications for divorce. These are:

C. E. Martin vs. William H. Martin. They were married at Steilacoom February 27, 1868. The petition sets forth that the respondent (the husband) has treated the petitioner with great cruelty; that he has frequently struck her with his closed fist; that once he drew a knife upon her with threats to take her life, and has frequently at other times threatened to kill her. The petition also asks that the community property of the petitioner and respondent, valued at about $[illegible], be divided, and that the petitioner be let into the possession of her portion at once.

John Magers sues for a divorce from Julia Magers. They were married at Olympia in December, 18[illegible]. The complaint is that the respondent has been unfaithful to her marriage vows and that she has left the petitioner and is now living with one Thomas Webb in Seattle.

Sarah Hitchcock sues for a divorce from Wm. [illegible] Hitchcock. They were married at Prineville, Oregon [illegible] September [illegible], 188[illegible]. The petition alleges that the respondent deserted the wife in April 188[illegible] and has not returned.

Hattie Appleby seeks a divorce from Orville Appleby. They were married June [illegible], 188[illegible] at Belmont, Nev. The complaint is cruel treatment and desertion.

Emily Garrett sues for divorce from David Garrett. They were married on July [illegible], 18[illegible], at Pittsburg, Nebraska. The grounds of the complaint are cruelty, and refusal to support.

Samuel Stevens in a petition for divorce from his wife Annie H. Stevens alleges that she deserted him without good cause in April, 188[illegible]. They were married at Wilkeson, May 1[illegible], 18[illegible].

Agnes Spense sues James Spense for divorce. They were married December [illegible] 18[illegible] in Scotland. The complaint sets forth that the respondent struck her, rendering her senseless, and has treated her otherwise with great cruelty. He refused to provide for her although he has she believes, $[illegible] deposited with May M. Millan, wife of Daniel McMillan, and a daughter of the petitioner and respondent.

In the petition of Jessie M. Moore vs. Wm. B. Moore the complaint charges cruelty, habitual drunkenness and failure to provide for the petitioner; sets forth that the respondent at various times beat, choked and otherwise ill treated her, at one time knocking her senseless. They were married August [illegible], 188[illegible].

In the complaint of Patrick G. Cleason against Mary Cleason the petitioner declared they were married in Portland in April 18, 1881, and that since then the respondent has shown the utmost hatred for the plaintiff and finally deserted him.

Suit for divorce was brought by Matilda E. McNeal from Abraham McNeal, but pending the hearing of the case the respondent has died.

OIL AT ELEI[illegible] W[illegible]T

An Interview with a Practical Pennsylvania Oil Man who has been there and Sized up the Indications

Tacoma Telegraph

Mr. W. N. West recently arrived in the city from Bradford, Pa., the heart of the oil region, where he has had long and practical experience in oil producing, visited [illegible] to look at the well there on Monday. A *Telegraph* reporter met Mr. West and asked for some pointers as to what he saw at the [illegible].

[illegible] for finding oil in paying quantities I think are good," he said. "They are certainly well worth following up [illegible] If the money put into it is [illegible] it is still a [illegible] investment—as good as a wager with long odds and [illegible] chance of winning. The history of oil here would soon develop a boating [illegible] that would require the shipments of oil [illegible] in Portland [illegible] and make room for [illegible] crude and refined [illegible] has proved to be the [illegible] the world has yet discovered.

[illegible] the last six months," continued Mr. West, "to put [illegible] feet of drive pipe and casing as I am told [illegible] it would cost the [illegible] twice that amount, [illegible] has gone, to get discouraged and throw it up without knowing whether or not there was oil under the rock after all. Under the circumstances the company certainly offers great inducements to the individual or corporation who will continue and carry to completion the development of the present lease.

[illegible] the well is like

The derrick, the regulation [illegible] foot derrick, stands [illegible] at an elevation of about [illegible] feet above the level plain of the valley [illegible] clear stream of water which [illegible] down the mountain and from which water is conducted to supply the new boiler. [illegible] under which stands near by enclosed in [illegible] In this the main connections [illegible] perfected to [illegible] W[illegible] engine, all standing [illegible] just as they were left when the money gave out. There are two engines of probably 10 horse power each. They stand parallel, but are reverse positions to each other with a single shaft running through both [illegible] plates with one balance wheel for both. One of these engines [illegible] seems was kept in reserve for more power when the depth of the well required it. There seems to be everything in the way of tools on hand for the manipulation of this kind of work. There are over 300 feet of drive pipe already [illegible] and the maul rests on the top where it struck the last blow. A new cable, which has never seen any other service than to be spooled on the side of the shaft, and the sandline lies in the engine house almost unsoiled. The anvil is new except for rust, and on the wrenches and fishing tools that lay on the derrick floor can be seen the brand of the well known oil firms of Boviard & Seyfang and the Oil Well Supply Co. of McKean county, Pa."

EDUCATIONAL

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY,
EUGENE CITY

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THE LAW SCHOOL of the University is conducted [illegible] Portland. The next session [illegible] October [illegible] 1886. Communications concerning this department addressed to RICHARD H. THORNTON, Attorney-at-Law, Portland, Or.

ST HELEN'S HALL
ART DEPARTMENT

[illegible] Miss Mary T. Norton, [illegible] CHARGES [illegible]

Albany Collegiate Institute
ALBANY, OREGON
Session 1886-1887
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT 7 1886
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Will Reopen Wednesday, Sept. 1.
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[illegible]
Fall Term Begins To-day, Sept. 21st
[illegible] PROF. HENRY SHEAK [illegible]

UNIVERSITY of OREGON
LAW SCHOOL—THIRD YEAR
[illegible] RICHARD H. THORNTON [illegible]

FROEBEL KINDERGARTEN
AND PRIMARY SCHOOL & OREGON TRAINING [illegible] MRS. DUNLAP [illegible]

EIGHTH
[illegible] & EX[illegible]
PORTLAND
[illegible]
October 7th to 23d,
INCLUSIVE
THE FINEST DISPLAY
—OF—
Manufactures, Natural Products and Art to be Seen in the Northwest!
Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas will be Awarded to Meritorious Exhibits when Entered for Competition.
MUSIC BY THE 2d CAVALRY BAND
[illegible] A. B. WHITING [illegible]

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins by grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS
LUMBER WANTED [illegible]
COW WANTED—I WANT TO PURCHASE A [illegible] Address A. Cameron [illegible]
WANTED—AT THE W. C. T. U. INTELLIGENCE office, persons wishing to employ help [illegible] MRS. S. MURTON, Pres.

WANTED—AGENTS.
COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN agent to represent us in selling and collecting in [illegible] Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho [illegible] THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Portland, Or.
TWO AGENTS WITH SMALL CAPITAL THAT WILL canvass Washington Territory [illegible] Electric Magnetic Belts [illegible] DR. SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Magnetic Belt Agency [illegible] Stone Block, First and Market [illegible] Portland, Or.

WANTED—HELP
WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN [illegible]
WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible]
WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR ME [illegible] MAJAM [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE [illegible]
FOR SALE—FRACTIONAL LOT [illegible]
$250 WILL BUY A RESTAURANT [illegible]
FOR SALE—ONE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS IN [illegible] East Portland [illegible] J. W. OGILBEE, [illegible] First st.
CHEAP HOMES—EASY PAYMENTS ON THE installment plan. For Sale—A few fine level lots [illegible] from the [illegible] ferry for $100 each [illegible] REED, Sixth and Alder sts.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—ONE SPAN GOOD HORSES [illegible] Apply to GEO. TUTTLE [illegible]
$5000 BAKER COUNTY WARRANTS [illegible] M. D. WISDOM, Baker City, Or.
FOR SALE—AN ELECTRIC PEN WITH BATTERY complete [illegible] FRANK WOOLSEY [illegible]
FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD SAFES, 2 SHOW cases [illegible] and 10 feet long, 1 two-seated buggy [illegible] First [illegible] Oak.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR country property [illegible] S. Anderson [illegible]
FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND HAND PORTable engines [illegible] MITCHELL, FISCHER & KETCHUM [illegible] Oakland, Ca.
FOR SALE—A [illegible] SECOND HAND SEVEN [illegible] IRA F. POWERS.

BUSINESS CHANCES
$5000 BONUS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE La Camas Company for the establishment [illegible] D. H. STEARNS, Manager, La Camas [illegible]
FOR SALE—CHEAP TO A CASH CUSTOMER [illegible]
COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE DOING A CASH business [illegible] J. Hamilton Beavert [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.
SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.
ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.
H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers, 130 Front st.
C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, [illegible] North Front street, Portland.
MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS and commission merchants [illegible]
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.
MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, [illegible] Front st., between Washington and Stark.
J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.
STAIDEN & CHURCH, COMMISSION MERchants [illegible] country produce, butter, cheese, [illegible] eggs, Front st., Portland, Or.
SIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.
HEIMAN [illegible]

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY
Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY [illegible]
FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.
CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton [illegible] Thresher, Haines Header, Schutler Wagons. Front, First and Vine sts.

WHOLESALE GROCERS
ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.
CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st., Portland.
WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 44 and 46 Front street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.
HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

LOST AND FOUND
LOST AT FAIR GROUNDS FRIDAY, BRACElet [illegible]

WILLIAM BECK & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Guns & Sporting Goods

L. C. Smith's, Parker's, Remington's, International & Ithaca Gun Co's
BREECH LOADING SHOTGUNS.
Colt, Winchester, Ballard, Marlin
REPEATING RIFLES
CHAMBERLAIN MACHINE LOADED CARTRIDGES
FINE FISHING TACKLE.
165 and 167 SECOND ST

CONTINENTAL
SNAP SHOT.
WARREN SPORTING POWDER.
DAYTON & HALL, PORTLAND, OR.
SOLE AGENTS
BORDER RIFLE
RIFLE FG
BOSTON SPORTING

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller, First and Pine sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.
TO LET—A DESIRABLE [illegible] ROOM [illegible]
PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN DESIRAble [illegible]
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]
FOR RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE [illegible] ATKINSON & [illegible]
VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT [illegible]
FOR RENT—NICE SUITE OF BAYWINDOW [illegible]
PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH [illegible] convenient to street cars [illegible]
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]
FOR RENT—FOUR ROOMS, WATER FREE [illegible]
TO LET BY WEEK OR MONTH A LIMITED [illegible] rooms on First and Morrison [illegible]
BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—REFURNISHED [illegible] moderate prices [illegible] Second bet. Salmon & Main.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.
FOR RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, BATH [illegible]
COTTAGE TO RENT [illegible] WEST PARK [illegible] BENNETT & HARVEY [illegible]
FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE [illegible] HOUSE [illegible]
TO RENT [illegible] WATER IN [illegible]
TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, 8 ROOMS [illegible]
TO LET [illegible] STORES [illegible] JOHN WILSON [illegible]
FOR RENT [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD
MRS. [illegible] WASHINGTON ST [illegible]
FINELY FURNISHED AND NICELY LOCATED [illegible]

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS
TO LEASE NEAR PORTLAND [illegible] ACRES OF land [illegible] good buildings and orchard [illegible] Address D. A. [illegible] East Portland, Or.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF A FAMILY [illegible] stock optional, store rent [illegible]
FREE LABOR BUREAU FOR HOTELS, RESTAURANTS [illegible] employers [illegible] Morrison st. [illegible] T. BORDE & CO.
CIGARS—SAVE MONEY. FOR $1 WE WILL send [illegible] W. H. FRIEND & CO. [illegible] San Francisco.
THE GOLDEN EAGLE DRUG STORE, CORNER First and [illegible] S. PARKER.
NOTICE—ALL PARTIES HOLDING CLAIMS against [illegible] MAN [illegible]
MOVING AND RAISING HOUSES, BARNS [illegible] Samuel Chapman [illegible]
ELMHURST, CAPTAIN ROBERTSON, FROM Singapore. Neither the master nor the undersigned [illegible] SIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., Consignees.
DON, CAPTAIN DRUMMOND, FROM MELbourne. Neither the master nor the undersigned [illegible] SIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO. [illegible]
JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents [illegible] Paper Company [illegible] Rags, Bagging, Manila [illegible] Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal [illegible] Portland, Or.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE [illegible] [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.
T. [illegible] DENTIST, SOUTHEAST COR. [illegible]
J. H. FISK, CHEMIST AND ASSAYER. AN[illegible] 106 First street.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS
NEUSTADTER BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF [illegible]

MACHINISTS
TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS
NORTHRUP & STURGIS [illegible] OAK ST. [illegible] Soda Fountains.

ART DECORATORS
F[illegible] THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE [illegible]

FINANCIAL
TO LOAN MONEY IN SUMS TO SUIT ON [illegible] ALLEN [illegible]

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.
DIXON, BORGESON & CO., [illegible] FRONT ST., Portland, and 7 Market st., San Francisco.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1851, Portland, Or.

SAVE YOUR BUTTER
[illegible]
PEORIA (Ill.) STONEWARE.
[illegible] PEORIA POTTERY [illegible] TAKE NO OTHER.
CHAS. HEGELE & CO.
[illegible] PORTLAND [illegible]

T. J. COLBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CARPETS
Oilcloths, Linoleums, Rugs,
MATS, etc., etc.
First and Yamhill sts. Portland, Or.

WOODBURN NURSERY.
Fruit, Shade, Ornamental and Nut Trees, Vines and Shrubbery.
Largest Stock on the Northwestern Coast.
[illegible] $3 to $15 per 100 [illegible] Send for Catalogue.
J. H. SETTLEMIER, Woodburn, Or.

SCHOFIELD & MORGAN, DEALERS IN
WALL PAPER.
Paper Hanging, Painting, Graining. No. 6? Washington st., between Fourth and Fifth.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1886

[illegible] PROHIBITION

[illegible] on Present Aspects of Prohibition is written in a spirit of earnestness and with a manifest conviction that prohibition everywhere and in all cases and for all places is the best and most effectual method of dealing with the evils that attend the sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks. The main error of this position as we conceive it is two-fold. First, while prohibition is entirely practicable in some places, as in most rural communities, it is not at all so in cities and large towns, and general prohibition, by making no allowance for this difference, simply puts on the statute book or in the constitution a provision that will always be a dead letter in those communities where considerable numbers refuse to be bound by it. And incidental to this is the second point, that in the matter of applying a prohibitory law such law has not and never can have the sanction that attaches to laws against theft, murder and other crimes. Liquors are sold mostly in the cities and considerable towns. In these places repressive laws—if laws will repress—are most necessary, and yet in these places, since there are many who want to drink and who will drink, law or no law, there is least chance for making prohibition effective. Mr. Lyman [illegible] THE OREGONIAN [illegible]. To his mind [illegible] and vacillation [illegible] aware of the extreme difficulties which it presents. It is easy to say that [illegible] prohibit. If one could be content with that the problem would be simple indeed. It is the opinion of THE OREGONIAN, which has settled into a conviction, from long consideration of the subject, that the most effective, and in fact the only effective way of dealing with the liquor question is to treat it chiefly as a matter of local concern or jurisdiction, making the county, the township or the city the unit of sovereignty for the purpose of dealing with it. In this way prohibitory laws can be obtained in localities where there is opportunity or prospect of using them as a repressive force, while in localities where no such opportunity or prospect offers taxation and regulation may be employed. To the objection that government, when it taxes the sale of liquors, becomes a party to a criminal transaction, it may be answered that this is an error on a level with the assumption that sale of liquors can be put in the catalogue of crimes with theft and murder, and will be regarded accordingly. THE OREGONIAN criticises and denounces with all possible severity the action of liquor people who interfere in elections and seek to direct public affairs in the liquor interest. It is against them in every contest they make, and it [illegible] continually that their own arrogance [illegible] more than all things else [illegible] prohibition as a [illegible] measure. And yet THE OREGONIAN [illegible] the fact that, since [illegible] demand [illegible] sustains the [illegible] not the liquor seller, is [illegible] prohibition, and therefore [illegible] law you will not [illegible] the sale in places where [illegible] demand.

THE FUTILITY OF EXPERIENCE

The world has had an immense experience, but does it little good, because it has died with those who gained it. If some way could be devised to perpetuate experience gained in the common concerns of life the advantage to posterity would be incalculable. As it is, a generation passes away and pretty much all it has ever learned through experience goes with it, and the succeeding generation begins again, blundering in the same old paths, or perhaps never learning the wisdom of life which their ancestors acquired and which died with them.

The ability of the masses to profit by the failure or success of others is apparently extremely limited. Children learn only by the patient and persistent efforts of their teachers to instruct, and their own repeated efforts to remember. It requires a vast amount of telling and reiterated explanation before they can recognize a noun unerringly, or read a decimal in thousandths without hesitation. Of all that is so laboriously acquired, the college graduate, at the expiration of ten years is a melancholy example of the little that is retained. He has racked his brains over Latin and Greek, and is unable to read the simplest clause of Caesar without a lexicon, and the whole of algebra has become an unknown quantity.

But there is a greater class than this, who it would appear, are unable to learn or remember anything. They are not the unlettered poor who affix their mark instead of a legible signature to a legal document. They are intelligent women who read the magazines and belong to clubs, and still persist in kindling fires with coal oil, knowing perfectly how thousands have lost their lives by the same process. They are men who have views on the tariff and civil service, yet playfully shoot their children with guns which they did not know were loaded, who take evening strolls along railroad tracks and drive spirited horses in front of locomotives running at full speed [illegible] nothing better.

EARTHQUAKE NOTES

The most severe earthquake that has been recorded in the Middle and Eastern states was that of November [illegible]. It began in Massachusetts with a [illegible] swell like a swell with a long rolling sea. After two or three of these shocks came the [illegible] most violent of all, which continued two minutes. In Boston tremendous damage was done, houses were thrown down all over the country and new wells sprung up. Nine hours afterward came the tidal wave, twenty feet high. On October 19, 1870, a severe shock was felt in the Eastern states, which was traced to the volcanic region a hundred miles northeast of Quebec. The velocity of the wave of shock was about fourteen feet per second. The most terrific shock known in the new world was that of June [illegible], by which Port Royal, the capital of Jamaica, was in less than three minutes sunk beneath the sea. A volcano, near San Salvador, that is still active originated in an earthquake in 1770. In March, 1873, San Salvador was destroyed by a shock which killed nearly 500 people.

Humboldt made a special study of the earthquake at New Madrid, Mo., in 1811, and remarks that it presents one of the few examples of an incessant quaking of the ground for several successive months far from any volcano. Over an extent of country stretching for 300 miles southward from the mouth of the Ohio river the ground rose and sank in great undulations, and lakes were formed and were again drained. The surface burst open in fissures that generally trended northeast and northwest and were sometimes more than half a mile long. From these mud and hot water were often thrown as high as the tops of the trees. These disturbances continued until March [illegible], 1812, when they ceased coincidently with the great earthquake that destroyed Caracas in South America.

CHICKAMAUGA.

Yesterday was the anniversary of one of the most terrible defeats ever suffered by the Union armies, the defeat of Chickamauga inflicted by the Confederates under Bragg upon the Federal army under Rosecrans (September 19-20, 1863). The rise of Rosecrans was upon the ruins of a very able soldier, Gen. Buell. Buell planned the Fort Donaldson and Nashville campaign of Feb., 1862, which he and Grant executed and for which Halleck claimed the credit as his original idea. It was Buell's strategy that struck Sidney Johnston all along his thin line, and smashed it in thirty days from Cumberland gap to Columbus on the Mississippi and Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee, giving us command of the line of the Cumberland and forcing Johnston to retreat to Corinth, Miss., before he could concentrate for battle. It was Buell's great abilities as an organizer, tactician and disciplinarian that created an army of 75,000 soldiers whose superior quality was shown at Shiloh, where the opportune arrival of Buell with three divisions saved Grant's shattered army and the victory from the grasp of the enemy. The glory of the first day's fight for the resistance to superior numbers belongs fairly to Grant and Sherman, but to Buell certainly belongs the credit of the victory of the second day. Buell personally posted and fought his own men and displayed the highest soldierly qualities of courage, coolness, tactical skill and leadership. The triumph of Buell and Grant was not only a tactical but a great strategic success, for the [illegible] Shiloh with the retreat of Beauregard to [illegible] left Kentucky and two-thirds of Tennessee in the hands of the armies of the Union. Then appeared Halleck, the evil genius of all our subsequent military operations. He snubbed Grant, shelved him after Shiloh, and botched all Buell's sagacious plans.

After the evacuation of Corinth, June [illegible], Halleck had a magnificent army of [illegible] men, an army competent under Buell and Grant to have moved resistlessly on Vicksburg, then utterly defenseless, or on Chattanooga. Halleck broke up this splendid force into fragments and Bragg's successful and destructive invasion of Kentucky in September, 1862, was made possible only by Halleck's absurd overruling of Buell's counsels. Buell pointed out to Halleck, when he directed him, after Bragg's retreat from Kentucky, to make an impracticable campaign into East Tennessee, that Bragg would certainly concentrate before Nashville to fight a great battle for the possession of Kentucky and West Tennessee, and Halleck's answer was the removal of Buell and the [illegible] of Rosecrans, October [illegible]. Buell had planned and largely executed the great [illegible] that began at Fort Henry [illegible] Corinth. He had created a splendid army and fought it well. He urged [illegible] Halleck's [illegible] policy of scattering [illegible] forces. He was removed because he refused to be longer [illegible] scapegoat for the blundering strategy of his superior [illegible] at Washington and [illegible] communicated by [illegible] telegraph [illegible] Stanton.

That Buell was correct in his solution of the military situation was proved by the fact that Rosecrans had barely taken command before Bragg was reported as advancing on Nashville. Buell's forethought thus saved Kentucky, and Halleck supported Rosecrans in the very views he repudiated when he removed Buell. That was just what Halleck did when he relieved Hooker with Meade before Gettysburg. He granted to his successor the reinforcements and the authority he had denied the discarded commander.

Who was Rosecrans? A graduate of West Point of 1842, who had never seen any military service before the war, as he was constantly employed at the East as an engineer from 1842 to 1854, when he resigned. July [illegible] 1861, he succeeded McClellan in the command of West Virginia, and with the small force under his command was reported to have shown considerable activity and skill. He was sent West in March, 1862, and in September, 1862, commanded a corps under Grant. Grant charged him with disobedience of orders which defeated his plans at Iuka, and severely rebuked him for his failure to promptly pursue Price and Van Dorn, as directed, after their bloody repulse at Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862. Grant always disliked him as a subordinate who could not be trusted to uprightly obey and energetically execute orders. Rosecrans fought at Stone river, December 31, 1862, a terrible battle. His right wing was dispersed, but the heroic resistance of Phil Sheridan's division gave him time to form a new line and save the day. The next day the enemy renewed the attack and was repulsed. Bragg retreated and Rosecrans secured a victory that was about as barren and indecisive as Antietam. The losses were about equal on both sides, but Rosecrans was so shattered or so scared by his hardly won success that he left the Confederate army unmolested for nearly six months after Stone river, giving it time to recover its strength and courage so that it was able to defeat him terribly at the next great battle—Chickamauga. It is a matter of record that during all this time the authorities were urging on Rosecrans the importance of attacking the enemy. His army was [illegible] than Bragg's [illegible] all summer when Bragg was [illegible] the Confederates were [illegible] Vicksburg [illegible]. The last week in April [illegible] Vicksburg [illegible] Bragg [illegible] were too full to [illegible] until [illegible] June. [illegible] Thomas who when Rosecrans [illegible] by his defeat [illegible] held in a state of [illegible] with one half of his army to Chattanooga, repulsed all the Confederate attacks on his wing of the battle and made an orderly and excellent retreat the next day to Chattanooga. In other words Rosecrans, by refusing to move in April when the enemy could not help Bragg, because beset by Hooker in Virginia and Grant at Vicksburg, encountered at last when he did move in September an enemy who had been enabled by his own inexcusable delay to prepare for his coming and give him an awful defeat instead of the victory he might have achieved had he moved so as to have struck Bragg at Chattanooga when Lee was too busy to spare Longstreet and Johnston too busy trying to save Pemberton. But he waited until Vicksburg was hopelessly lost, leaving Johnston at liberty to help Bragg; he waited until Lee was safe back in Virginia and able to spare Longstreet, and then he struck the enemy only to be beaten.

This defeat lost us 16,000 men and cost the enemy a little rising this number, but the most serious consequence was that it lost us for that year to a very large extent, all we had won at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, for Meade had to weaken himself by 20,000 men sent to Tennessee, and Grant's army that otherwise would have pushed for Mobile, was hurried back to rescue Rosecrans and his army from ruin, and secure the possession of the prize of Chattanooga. Meade felt too weak to strike Lee. Grant could not push for Mobile, all because Rosecrans would not strike when he had the whip hand, but waited from April until July 1, until the enemy were relieved from pressure and able to wrest the whip from his hand and lash him into flight. That is the shameful story of Rosecrans, who enjoys the unenviable celebrity of being the only soldier on either side who persistently and venomously vilified Grant in congress and out of congress, while he was dying and after his death.

CATERING TO [illegible]

The anti-Chinese party of California holds a convention to-day. The so-called Chinese question is not big enough, never was big enough, to have been whipped into a matter of national concern. It is not a perplexing question and the difficulties of dealing with it have been greatly exaggerated by the brutal demagogues of the sand lots on this slope like Kearney and the artful and accomplished demagogues of the Atlantic coast, like Blaine. The very intelligent correspondent of the Boston Herald, "Templeton," who recently visited this coast, wrote the exact truth when he said: "There is not enough of it to make it a feature in politics outside of the Pacific coast, and if politicians would let it alone it would create little excitement here."

The anti-Chinese agitation never amounted to anything until 1876, when the demagogues of both parties, knowing that the Pacific states were so closely divided as to be doubtful, commenced to bid against each other for the hoodlum vote. The Chinese question, if it ever had any excuse for existence, had more ten years ago than it has now, for there were twice as many Chinamen here then than there are to-day. And yet ten years ago the Chinese scare was a baseless [illegible] consideration by congress, according to Senator Morton, the ablest [illegible] mind in the [illegible] his death. Senator Morton [illegible] a few months before his [illegible] examination of this so-called [illegible]. He was [illegible] temperament [illegible] the strongest terms to congress against [illegible]. He found the Chinese a people of very many [illegible]. Senator Morton saw clearly that what was proposed lawlessly to expel the Chinese [illegible] the plea that they were heathen and degraded, the real reason of the crusade was because they were sharp competitors in the field of labor and cheap politicians bent [illegible] as years ago politicians pandered before the know nothing movement and the [illegible] of anti-slavery mobs. Senator Morton saw that the number of Chinese was small ten years ago, that they were inevitably a decreasing quantity, and he knew that no 50,000 Chinamen would indelibly corrupt the 800,000 whites of California. Senator Morton had more faith in Christ and less terror of Confucius than Mr. Blaine; he thought we need not lawlessly drive these heathen out of this land for Christ lest Confucius conquer Christ by poisoning the will [illegible].

Senator Morton knew that Europe annually expectorated her criminals and her fools [illegible] population by thousands upon our shores and we pointed with pride to the American flag as the banner of the oppressed and the paradise of the poverty stricken, and yet the moment when a local persecution against a particular shade of emigrants against a people still few and [illegible], was inaugurated every demagogue of both parties [illegible] California [illegible]. It is not fifty years since every city in the United States was disgraced by brutal anti-Catholic, anti-Irish and anti-negro riots. All the outrages were stimulated and justified on the same [illegible] he was driven [illegible]. We have survived all this brutal business [illegible] in Boston nor hanging negroes in New York. Foreign labor has developed the resources of this country and we are happier and in a moral sense [illegible] people, because bigots and demagogues and blackguards did not then succeed in casting a [illegible] wall of exclusion about this great republic.

The cry "The Chinese must go" is the same [illegible] race hate and prejudice that [illegible] death. It is the same savage element that makes up the mobs on our Pacific coast. They will not accept either the work or the wages that the Chinaman is glad to get, although the wages exacted by the Chinaman is more than unskilled white labor obtains in New England, rural New York or in the mining districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania, while the negro at the South is glad to work for far less than a Chinaman receives. This same brutal theory of social and civil rights that lawlessly expels a Chinaman will make our soil repulsive to any desirable class of unskilled labor, for capital will not naturally waste itself in a country where the wealth of land is nullified by the barbarous policy that has created this artificial want of labor.

The chronic failure to protect the Chinese in their treaty rights will probably provoke the destruction of American commerce with China, and it has already endangered the personal safety of resident American missionaries and merchants whose lives are liable to be taken in ignorant retaliation for the wrongs inflicted by American mobs on Chinamen. The late Prof. S. Wells Williams of Yale college, for twenty-one years a resident of China, studied this question in California during the inquiry of Senator Morton's investigation, and predicted that the Chinese would never come here in large numbers, and further that if treaty rights were persistently [illegible] the Chinese would [illegible] citizens would [illegible] there would be no end of trouble [illegible] hide of this [illegible] tion that forced [illegible] peace [illegible] ways meekly endure insult.

[illegible] died September [illegible] American [illegible] called Fort Dearborn [illegible] trading post. There was a population of perhaps [illegible]. [illegible] Hubbard was a native of Vermont. He built the first brick structure in Chicago [illegible]. In early times he organized a line of vessels to Buffalo, using for the purpose Commodore Perry's flagship and the British flagship captured at "Perry's victory." Mr. Hubbard lived to see Chicago grow from nothing to a city of three-quarters of a million people with business and industries of colossal proportions. It is doubtful whether any other man in all history ever saw changes so great.

The local fair of Lane county begins on Wednesday of this week, to-morrow, and will continue four days. We are told that an effort will be made to represent the productions, resources and industries of the county. It would be an excellent thing if the exhibit, after serving at the home fair, were sent to the Mechanics' fair in this city as an advertisement for Lane county. For that matter, other counties would do well to be represented in the Mechanics' fair by samples of their productions.

We have from a resident of the foothills in Polk county a protest against the proposed law for the protection of forests. In his section of the country, our correspondent says, forest fires do not originate from settlers' fires but are started by irresponsible parties through carelessness or from an evil disposition to do mischief. To postpone the firing of slashes till September would be a hardship, he says, and a regulation which could not be enforced in his neighborhood.

It is curious and entertaining to trace the blood relationship between the celebrated trotting horses of the day. No fast trotter has yet turned up, so we are told, whose pedigree does not run back to Messenger, a running stallion imported from England something less than fifty years ago. For example, Mamie Comet, the mare whose performances at the state fair last week attracted so much attention, is a [illegible] Maud S., by the [illegible], thence back direct to Messenger. This mare too is clearly connected by blood with the celebrated horses Jay Eye See, Phallas and St. Julien. All the [illegible] trotters of the time are cousins of one degree or another.

Colorado now has about 800 miles of first-class irrigating canals, 3,000 miles of secondary canals and 10,000 miles of subordinate ditches. This great irrigating system has cost about $11,000,000 and is capable of irrigating more than [illegible] acres [illegible]. The largest canal is taken from the [illegible]. [illegible] eight feet wide at the top and sixty-five feet on the bottom, with a carrying capacity of 30,000 cubic feet per [illegible]. The main line is fifty miles long and it is designed to irrigate [illegible] acres. It was constructed in [illegible] men and [illegible] teams.

The carnage at Antietam in the fighting between [illegible] under Hooker, Sumner and [illegible] and the rebels under Jackson, Longstreet and Hill was the most terrible witnessed on any battlefield of the army of the Potomac, except at Spottsylvania, at the so-called "Bloody Angle," the scene of Hancock's famous charge. [illegible] Antietam, was an awful sight. Whole ranks of men were found there clutching the ears of corn they were eating when they fell.

The managers of the Mechanics' fair [illegible] secure for this year an exhibit illustrating the mining interests of this state and the adjacent territories. There are elaborate cabinets of specimens from each section which [illegible] charges of packing were paid and security furnished [illegible] an exhibit in charge of an intelligent mining man would be an immense [illegible] element for [illegible] mining [illegible].

As a piece of "fine writing" the appeal for the Charleston sufferers circulated in [illegible] yesterday excels anything we have seen since Mr. [illegible] Adams left the state.

The new revenue stamp for oleomargarine [illegible] ornamented very appropriately with the picture of a bull.

THE STATE FAIR.

SALEM, 19 [illegible]

In the matter of finances the state fair has been successful. The managers received [illegible] the moneys expended by about two thousand five hundred dollars, which, with the state appropriation of five thousand dollars, will give the society about seven thousand five hundred dollars to apply to its debt. This debt is an accumulation of many years. [illegible] dollars were paid [illegible] twenty thousand, and after [illegible] of the present [illegible] over twelve thousand [illegible] several years [illegible] the society out of this strait that the legislature of January, 1885, appropriated $5,000 per year for two years toward the support of the fair. In accordance with the provisions of this act the governor appointed as representatives of the state [illegible]. The results have [illegible] equaled expectations. The two fairs under the new regime have been more than successful. Out of the income of these fairs permanent improvements to the value of three or four thousand dollars have been made to the grounds and buildings, and something more than fifteen thousand dollars paid or to be paid on the general debt of the society. These results have been accomplished largely by improved management, but to a considerable extent they are due to the providence of good weather.

In the matter of races the fair has been successful. The assemblage of racing horses was large, and every "event" of the series was well "filled" and well contested. The time both for running and trotting stock surpassed all previous records in the state. There is a good deal of complaint about the premiums paid for racing, and it is a very common opinion that if the racing purses were cut down and the money thus economized applied elsewhere, the general result would be more satisfactory. Now, it is a fact that the agricultural and mechanical departments of the fair are poor and unsatisfactory, but to improve them or to try to do it, it is not necessary to weaken the racing department. There ought to be no complaint of a feature which, exclusive of its part as a general attraction, pays its own way. The expenses of the race track this year were $[illegible] paid in premiums, and about $600 for marshals, gatekeepers, care of track, etc. The receipts were $[illegible] in entrance fees in the various races, $300 for bar privilege, $[illegible] for pool privilege and $[illegible] for entrance to the track and grand stand. With the racing department the managers have been liberal and the consequence is that the races more than pay for themselves directly, and provide free of cost a very important attraction, indeed nearly the only attraction. But with the races, liberal management ends.

As to agricultural, mining and mechanical interests the fair was as usual a lean and dismal thing. In the agricultural department there was not enough to furnish out a first-class green grocery store. As an exhibit of the great farming interests of the state, its resources, development and capabilities, it was pitiful to the degree of contemptibility. There was nothing to indicate that Oregon [illegible] mechanical and manufacturing interests were represented by two buggies, one plow, a washing machine and a few smaller articles. Of stock there was a good deal, enough [illegible] in the face [illegible] management [illegible] what [illegible] be done under better auspices. There were none of the exercises and contests which give interest and value to fairs elsewhere; no trials between rival machinery, no contests between teams, no entertainment for the farmer or his wife or his children, excepting that of seeing and meeting other people and of course the races.

The social tone and influences of such fairs are common, not to say low. It cannot be otherwise since the chief attraction is one which appeals directly to the gambling instinct. Such a fair has the character of a racing meeting rather than that of an agricultural show. That which should be a subordinate feature incidental to interests more important and wholesome, is the chief feature and gives its own tone and character to the whole. Pitiful efforts are made by religious organizations of women and by a few devout men to sanctify the moral atmosphere, but they count for nothing, of course. A Y. M. C. A. or W. C. T. U. room on a fair ground is as much out of harmony with the surroundings and the temper of the occasion as would be a card room or a bar as an annex to a church conference. People, even if they be pious, do not go to a fair to sing hymns or pray, and the midday and evening meetings are thinly attended, and not at all appreciated. Improvement in the morals of the fair which, after all, is more important than its material improvement, will not be brought about by gospel meetings, but, if at all, by a change in the attractions, by making the interests of agriculture, stock, mining, and mechanics greater than the interests of the race course. I would not do away with the races nor limit them by any sort of restrictive policy, but I would make them subordinate by improving those features in which the interest is natural and wholesome.

The first step toward making a better fair should be a change in the directory of the association, and in saying this much I do not want to be understood as casting any personal reflections. Simply the strictly agricultural interest should be better represented in the board. This change made, a superintendent should be engaged, a competent man of business, experienced in the management of big enterprises, and capable of keeping his head and holding his temper under vexations. This man should have absolute authority, under the board of course, and all orders should come through him. There [illegible] the state and secure representation of every interest properly having place in a farmers' fair. The board ought to [illegible] a series of premiums [illegible] respectively, for county exhibits. With this inducement the superintendent before the fair could go before the various county boards and induce them to compete. As a means of advertising their respective counties most of them would do it. In this way the fair would be splendidly advertised in each county and the people of each county would have a natural interest in going, [illegible] out of local pride. The fair itself would be made a complete exposition of the resources and development of the state, agricultural, mechanical, mining, stock growing, etc. Who can doubt that a fair organized on this basis and providing [illegible] machinery contests, etc., would prove successful and that the increased expense would be more than compensated by the increased income. Another thing, the policy [illegible] would be more liberal. People ought not to be taxed for permission to furnish attractions for the fair, and on the other hand they should not be allowed to exhibit things which make the fair a [illegible].

Respect for the sensibilities of Salem [illegible] very delicate on this [illegible] saying what [illegible] that the fair is not at the right place. It is thinly populated [illegible] should be located at the center of population, the place of greatest general attraction, [illegible]. In Oregon this place happens to [illegible] the city itself would turn out thousands every day to swell the attendance and more people from the country would come to Portland than to Salem because there is more to see and to do at Portland. Political managers have learned by experience that a convention held at the center of population and business, Portland, is always well attended, while a convention held anywhere else is always full of proxies. So it is with all popular assemblages and so it would be with the state fair. At Portland it will always be certain of success, good weather or bad, both as an institution of [illegible] interest and [illegible] financially. At Salem it is always in danger of failure from bad weather. At Portland, to those who attend the fair from afar [illegible] and other accommodations [illegible] and at reasonable cost. [illegible] per day [illegible] walls. Every [illegible] lodging houses [illegible] In former times [illegible] during seasons of good weather [illegible] expenses and a little more, but [illegible] must be expected occasionally, [illegible] years will not pay for the bad ones.

The appropriation of $10,000 was made a year not because a majority of the legislature considered it right or proper, but out of sympathy for a failing institution for which there is some general sentiment and in response to local clamor. As a matter of justice, there is no more reason for an appropriation in aid of the fair at Salem than for an appropriation in aid of the Mechanics' fair at Portland. The latter [illegible] more value as a state institution certainly than the former. The legislature will be asked again to carry the fair along, but it is by no means certain that it will do it. A. H.

Baby Blue Nightgowns

Boston Record.

A Boston lady who has just returned from a Western trip says that the most entertaining feature of the whole excursion was Lord [illegible], a distinguished elderly Englishman, and his baby blue nightgowns. Lord X. traveled with a valet, of course. He retired to bed on the palace car quite early, and every night withdrew to the masculine preserves at one end of the car and had his valet undress him and rig him for the night. When he was done he marched down through the aisle to his section at the other end of the car, magnificently arrayed in a baby blue flannel nightgown that hung to his feet and had a beautiful frill at the neck. Upon his head was a white knitted nightcap, and his rosy countenance and his yellow side whiskers helped, with the valet following behind with his lordship's day clothes on his arm, to make up a picture never to be forgotten.

MEETING NOTICE.

Parliamentary Fund Committee.—[illegible] Hall [illegible] W. KELLY [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY!

F[illegible]

THOUSANDS DIE

F[illegible]

CARBOLCRYSTAL.

CARBOLCRYSTAL [illegible] effectually destroyed [illegible] H. H. THOMPSON, General Agent, No. 40 First street, Portland, Or.

PIPER HEIDSICK

—AND—

PIPER SEC

CHAMPAGNE.

THE A. P. HOTALING CO.,

Sole Agents Northwest Coast.

TO-DAY

[illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE—I HAVE A CHOICE [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] NEW [illegible]

WANTED BY A REFINED MIDDLE [illegible]

ZEPHYR WORSTED, IMPORTED DIRECT [illegible] J. HARTMAN & CO.

MISS [illegible] LEADING [illegible]

SHETLAND FLOSS, ESPECIALLY [illegible] HARTMAN

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BUSINESS [illegible] LAMBERT, Real Estate Agent

NEW YARN, DANISH KNITTING YARN [illegible] HARTMAN & CO.

ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR RENT [illegible] Address [illegible]

SAXONY IMPORTED SPANISH [illegible] HARTMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—[illegible] HOGS OF FINEST [illegible]

MISS L. W. EATON [illegible]

SCHREIBER [illegible] GERMAN [illegible] HARTMAN

[illegible]

PROPERTY OWNERS,

Now is the time to Paint your Roof with Burnett & Co.'s Impervious Cement Paint.

IT IS JUST THE THING FOR EITHER [illegible] ROOFS [illegible] H. BURNETT & CO., Office 40 First st., Portland, Or.

CHOICE HOMESTEAD LOT

TO BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION.

[illegible]

AT SALESROOM No 42 First St., on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21st, at 10 A. M.,

Homestead Lot 50x100 feet, No. 315 Market st., southeast corner of Market and Thirteenth, facing north, with Dwelling thereon, Garden, with Fruit Trees, Flowers etc.

This property will be sold without reserve, and parties contemplating purchasing are requested to examine the property. Title perfect. Terms cash.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers and Commission [illegible], No. 42 First St. [illegible] AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. [illegible] days—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 [illegible]

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 [illegible] TUESDAY, SEPT. 21st, at 10 [illegible] A Line of Household Furniture [illegible] Folding and Single Lounges [illegible] Mattresses, Bedding [illegible] Brussels Carpets [illegible] Extension Tables, Wire Springs [illegible] Crockery, Glassware. ALSO—One Square Piano [illegible] GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

[illegible]

We are instructed to sell by public auction at Currie Jones's place [illegible] (Base Line Road, [illegible] O Streets, East Portland) THURSDAY, SEPT. [illegible] At 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] Berkshire [illegible] ALSO— HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON, AUCTIONEER—Office No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE

First St. Business Property

I will sell at No. 13 Washington [illegible] of First St., on THURSDAY, SEPT. [illegible] At 10 o'clock A. M. VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER. Lot numbered four (4) in block numbered [illegible] and twenty-three (23) [illegible] N. W. cor. of First and [illegible] TOGETHER WITH TWO DWELLING HOUSES. Title Perfect. A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

FURNITURE, BEDDING, WALL PAPER [illegible] THIRTY DAYS SALE [illegible] No reserve. Everything to be sold at the cost, on account of change in [illegible] removal. Building for rent and fixtures for sale at once. J. M. BIRMINGHAM, 244 and 246 First st. [illegible]

DIAMONDS [illegible] New York Jewelry Co. 107 FIRST ST., PORTLAND.

—THE—

[illegible]

With the people of the present day is how to save money. It is very easy in most matters to economize, but when it comes to dress we find it very difficult to get nobby fitting garments without paying exorbitant prices. They have solved the question, and find that they can practice true ECONOMY In making these purchases at a reliable house which has stood the test of time. Those who prefer their Suits made to order will consult the CUTTER, who stands at the head of his profession.

A. ROBERTS, Cor. First and Alder Sts. The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor [illegible]

[illegible] Victoria, B. C. [illegible] Fireproof Brick Building [illegible] FRANK G. RICHARDS [illegible]

EVERDING & FARRELL, Timothy, Clover, Rye SEED [illegible] FRONT AND ALDER [illegible]

J. B. CONGLE, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail [illegible] SADDLES, HARNESS, Leather and Saddlery Hardware, 108 and 110 Front St.

John Tran [illegible]

We invite inspection of A SUPERB STOCK OF FANS [illegible] In White, Cream and [illegible] 3 to 40 inch [illegible]

RUCHINGS, NECKWEAR, ELBOW GLOVES, HANDK'FS, ETC. CHOICE HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY

[illegible]

BRIEF MENTION

[illegible]

STATE FAIR FINANCES

[illegible]

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING

[illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS

[illegible]

For Relieving Throat Troubles and Coughs [illegible]

RARE CHANCE. Ten pianos will be sold [illegible] Pianos at $125 each. Apply immediately at [illegible] Art Gallery [illegible]

THE VIENNA, Washington st., leads all for Lunches and Oysters.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

S. L. N. GILMAN. G. M. STEVENS.

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 42 First St., bet. Pine and Ash.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular Days—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.

[illegible] No. 40 First St.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21st, at 10 A. M.

A Line of Household Furniture, [illegible] Single Lounges, Bedding [illegible] Bed [illegible] Chairs [illegible]

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

[illegible]

Carrie do [illegible] place [illegible] Base Line Road, Twenty Sixth and O Streets, East Portland, on

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23d,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER—Office No. 13 Washington St.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE

First St. Business Property

[illegible] at No. 13 Washington St., [illegible] of First St., on

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23rd,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER Lot, numbered [illegible] block numbered [illegible] three (3) [illegible] N. W. cor. of First and [illegible] sts., TOGETHER WITH TWO DWELLING HOUSES.

Title Perfect.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

FURNITURE, BEDDING, WALL PAPER, Etc.

THIRTY DAYS SALE [illegible] close out [illegible] reserve. [illegible] Building for [illegible]

J. M. BIRMINGHAM,

244 and 246 First st., near Main.

[illegible]

New York Jewelry Co.,

[illegible]7 FIRST ST. PORTLAND, Or.

THE—

[illegible]

With the people of the present day is how to save money. It is very easy in most matters to economize, but when it comes to dress, men find it very difficult to get nobby fitting garments without paying exorbitant prices. They have solved the question, and find that they can practice true

ECONOMY!

In making these purchases at a reliable house which has stood the test of time. Those who prefer their Suits made to order will consult OUR [illegible]UTTER, who stands at the head of his profession.

A. ROBERTS,

Cor. [illegible] and Alder Sts.

Leading Clothier Merchant Tailor & Hatter.

THE CLARENCE,

Victoria, B. C.

[illegible] RICHARDS [illegible] LESSEE.

[illegible]

WEDDING & FARREL,

[illegible] SEE

FRONT AND ALDER STS.

J. B. CONGLE,

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SADDLES, HARNESS, Leather and Saddlery Hardware.

[illegible] and 110 Front St. Portland.

John Cran[illegible] & Co.

We invite inspection of A SUPERB STOCK OF

FANS!

[illegible] LACES,

In White, Cream and Black, 3 to 40 inch.

RUCHINGS,

NECKWEAR,

ELBOW GLOVES,

HANDK'FS. ETC.

CHOICE HOSIERY,

UNDERWEAR.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

[illegible]

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20—5:49 P. M.

Place of Observation	Bar	[illegible]	Ther	Wind direction	[illegible]	State of Weather
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N W	00	Clear
Olympia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	00	Clear
Roseburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	00	Smoky
Red Bluff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	00	Clear
Sacramento	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S W	[illegible]	Clear
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	00	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	00	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	00	Smoky
Walla Walla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	00	[illegible]

Maximum thermometer [illegible]; minimum [illegible]. River at 11 A. M. [illegible] feet.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20—8 P. M.—Indications for the succeeding thirty two hours: Oregon and Washington territory—Continuous warm and fair weather except local showers on the Washington coast and near the mouth of the Columbia river.

AUCTION SALE TO DAY.

[illegible] Market [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M. by G[illegible]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: F L Greening, Mrs. E. M. Sampson, Mrs. P. Larkin, Miss E. Larkin, Master P. Larkin, Miss E. Larkin, W. N. Granger, Junius [illegible] Reinstein, W. H. Dixon, Mrs. W. B. Dixon, Miss M. C. Blossom, Hon. Alexander Caldwell and wife, with their daughters, Miss Emily Caldwell and Miss Patti Caldwell, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Thomas A. Mellan, wife and sons, Alexander and Edward, Mrs. Thomas Mellan, James R. Mellan and wife, W. L. Mellan, all of Pittsburg; R. B. Mellan, George N. Mellan, Bismarck, Dakota, in special Pullman car Glen Eyre, en route via Portland and San Francisco to Mexico; also twenty-six immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: J. E. Burch, J. H. Smith, A. M. Grass, John C. Owery, P. C. Snyder, Charles T. Griffin, [illegible] A. Burnett, Miss Annie Fay, C. Roederman, [illegible] C. Chaplin, and twenty-one immigrants.

Passed Medford to arrive over the O. & C.: [illegible] Mr. Hohngercahler, Mr. Gibberson.

BRIEF MENTION.

An avalanche of good things this week at Church's Tivoli.

License to wed was issued yesterday for James J. Waite and Amelia Naucke.

School Clerk Struble is engaged in making up the school tax roll from the county assessment roll.

Barnett's paint and carbo-crystal are attracting attention, the former to property owners and the latter as a disinfectant.

Miss E. Nicholson, the collector for the Portland free kindergarten, will call upon members of the association for their quarterly fees instead of the young ladies who have heretofore kindly given their assistance.

A reception will be given to the visiting delegates to the Astoria Young Men's Christian association in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday evening of this week. All members of the association are invited to attend.

The postal inspector's office for this division was opened yesterday in the old map room in the upper story of the postoffice building. It is in charge of J. H. Anderson, late of [illegible], who has brought the office out [illegible] from that place here.

[illegible] one-legged Johnny Mooney, an incorrigible thief, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Henry Wilmer for stealing a lot of pig iron from the Mersey dock, owned by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. Alex. Bailee makes the complaint against young Mooney.

The county court has denied the application of Fred. B. Pleasance, a minor, to have W. T. Shanahan appointed as his guardian. None of the charges that his father was cruel were sustained and it seems that the cruelty existed only in the imagination of the boy, whose mind is not strong.

From all appearances the Minnie Hauk concerts promise to be the dress affairs of the season. In making his rounds a reporter was shown by the head-trimmer of the Bouquet, twenty-six opera bonnets to be delivered to-day and to-morrow. A ticket to the concert evidently means more than $1 50.

A gang of Chinamen, 270 in number, were shipped yesterday by Sid Back to the Cascades branch of the Northern Pacific, to work for Bile, Smith & Co. This is the last gang likely to be sent to that work from this city, and will bring the number of Chinese now employed on that division up to about 1000.

Hank Vaughn, who was shot in the shoulder at Centerville some weeks ago by William Bill[illegible], has arrived in Portland, and although in a bad way has been able to get around of late by carrying his arm in sling. Dr. Bevan performed a successful operation on Vaughn, consisting in the stretching of some of the nerves of the arm, and will assist in Vaughn's recovery.

STATE FAIR FINANCES.

SALEM, 20th of Sept.

The receipts of the state fair were $1[illegible], which with the $5000 from the state treasury, gives the society for the year $21,[illegible]. The expenses of the fair were about $12,000, so it will be seen that a handsome surplus remains to be applied to the debt of the society. The gate receipts when figured up fell far short of expectations and no correspondingly [illegible] with [illegible] from other sources. Officers of the society are suspicious of a "leak" and made [illegible] saying so. In this connection it is [illegible] J. H. Burkhart [illegible]

MILLINERY OPENING DAYS.

[illegible]

Patronize [illegible]

Prof. Merrick will [illegible] Stephen [illegible] September.

OREGON TRUNK FACTORY, S. HARRIS & CO. Have the strongest trunks. Largest stock of sample [illegible] the market. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues mailed free. 49 First street, near Pine.

[illegible] necessary to pay fifty cents for [illegible] Face Powder. Try Freeman's [illegible] twenty [illegible] cents. Absolutely harmless. S. G. Skidmore & Co., 151 First street, agents.

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING.

[illegible] of spring [illegible] overcoatings [illegible] a perfect fit guaranteed at very lowest prices. ABISCH KOHN, MERCHANT TAILOR. Corner Second and Morrison streets.

Fully 40 Per Cent. Saved

By [illegible] with the Great Eastern Tea Co. [illegible] First street, one door from [illegible] and see their line of handsome presents they are giving away with their celebrated teas [illegible]

[illegible] NEW YEAR CARDS [illegible] Edward Dekum & Co.'s, 41 Washington.

Nos. 1 and 25 Serpentine Bread [illegible] apiece at Second street, bet. Stark and Washington.

Sweet apple cider made every day at [illegible]

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Saving Gem's Capitol Baths, 1[illegible] First.

Boats all day at special rates. Waukeegan Boat House.

Woven wire spring beds. George M. Parker, 131 First street. Trade supplied.

[illegible] by electricity [illegible] Tel. phone [illegible]

New Home Sewing Machine Co., 46 Morrison st., near Second. King of all machines.

[illegible] Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third st., Portland, Or., for the latest and best.

Piano and singing as taught [illegible] at Prof. Hetlinger's studio, 20 Washington st. Take the elevator.

For Relieving Throat Troubles and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches have a world wide reputation. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

RARE CHANCE—Ten organs will be sold to close consignment [illegible] elegant upright at $135 each. [illegible] square pianos at [illegible] each. Apply immediately at Shanahan's Art Gallery, [illegible] Morrison st.

THE VIENNA,

Washington st. leads all for Lunches and Oysters.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

[illegible] being started to supply our [illegible] during the fall and winter months with a [illegible] of first class entertainments, making the price of admission so low that even the poorest may enjoy some relaxation. There is a great need for amusement that entertains and yet refines the taste and educates the mind. The lecture committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have this in view and propose, if their plans meet with favor, to arrange for a course of eight entertainments of a more extensive character than they have heretofore attempted. The tabernacle on account of its large seating capacity is to be used. The entertainments are to commence at 7:30, sharp. The platform will be occupied by one of our clergymen, doctors, lawyers or literary men, who will give twenty minutes talk on some practical subject of every day interest, such as "What to do Until Doctor Comes," "What and how to Read," "Sewerage and Ventilation," and these are to be followed by an hour's entertainment, closing at 9:15. The entertainments will consist of two popular lectures by foreign talent. Two illustrated descriptive lectures, similar to those given by Dr. Eccleston, two concerts, and two evenings of select humorous and dramatic readings. The committee desires to place the tickets at the low price of $1 for the course. The expense of the eight entertainments, employing the first class talent, will be large, and the committee will at once endeavor to secure by canvass among our business men the sale of enough tickets to warrant them in entering upon the contracts.

PORTLAND TO THE FRONT.—We have before us a copy of *[illegible]* for September. It is profuse with illustrations of Portland, there being seventy five fine engravings of public and private buildings, prominent residences, street scenes, etc. It will be on sale at all the book stores and news stands to-day, and many of our prominent business people, professional and public men will find themselves the subjects of excellent portraiture and biographical representation which, artistically, far excels anything of the kind ever published in Oregon. Portland can be congratulated upon this accession to her literature, and the publication of this Portland number will be of the greatest value to her every interest. The articles descriptive of Portland and the matters of interest to the city discussed are well written and calculated to produce an excellent impression abroad, and every one at all interested in Portland's welfare should purchase and send a few copies to the East or middle states in order that this community should receive the full benefit of the representations therein contained. Mr. Kane, the publisher, has been to great expense in getting up this number, and in his endeavor has given Portland much the finest representation the city ever had, and our citizens owe it to themselves as well as to encourage such enterprise to purchase thousands of these copies so that future efforts in this regard may be encouraged.

DIVORCES GRANTED.—Albert Taylor has been granted a divorce from Belle Taylor, on the ground of cruel treatment and desertion. They were married during the month of September, 1880, at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Taylor after marriage went to Alabama, and his wife refused to accompany him, returning to her people in Illinois. He followed her, and they made up several times, only for her to leave him again and treat him badly. He claims to have acceded to her every whim but without avail, as no matter to what city he wished her to go and reside in, she would show dissatisfaction. Fannie Anderson has been granted a divorce from Charles Anderson, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. They were married December 3, 1869, at Switzler's ferry. The issue of the marriage is three children, Ida, aged [illegible], Mary, aged [illegible], and Annie, 13 years. Plaintiff complains that defendant misused her in many ways, scalded her with hot water, came home intoxicated and threw the dishes around on different occasions, called her vile names, etc. Plaintiff's present residence is in Sumner, [illegible] county.

ANTI[illegible] WOOD SAWYER.—The white men who wished to saw wood have long since disappeared and Chinese wood sawyers now are scarce. The greater part of this work is now being done by a machine called the "Anti Coolie," which cuts up a wood pile as an ox drinks water. Just as fast as a man can hand the sticks to the sawyers the saw cuts them up, giving a wicked screech as it bites off each stick. The horses are not unhitched from the truck on which the machine is placed for a moderate-sized wood pile. It is cut in a hurry and the machine goes on to a new job. The "Anti Coolie" appears to be such only in name, as it was employed yesterday in cutting a pile of wood for Boo Woo & Co., a Chinese firm on D street. Boo Woo & Co. do not appear to be troubled with race prejudices or to care how their wood is cut so it is done cheaply.

DEEDED TO MORTGAGORS.—Some months ago the Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment company brought suit in the United States circuit court against James A. Chapman, Annie F. Chapman and W. Reid to recover $20,017 33 on notes executed by the Chapmans, also $5000 attorneys fees and costs, making in all $20,530 43, and to foreclose a mortgage on lots 1 and 2, block 117, lot 1 block 116, lots 7 and 8 block 116, Portland; also blocks 87 and 96, the north half of block 88 and the north half of block [illegible], East Portland. A decree was entered foreclosing the mortgage, and February 16 the property was sold at public auction by George H. Durham, master in chancery, to Hugh Roger, for $23,401. The time for redeeming the same has passed, so yesterday a final deed of the lots and blocks to Roger was filed by Mr. Durham with the county clerk.

NO ONE HURT.—Rather an unpleasant incident occurred to a party consisting of two ladies and a gentleman of East Portland who visited Oregon City on Sunday. As they were coming home, about 5 P. M., when near Milwaukie one of the hind wheels of their buggy went to pieces. The vehicle was upset, and while the occupants were imprisoned in the top the horse began to kick. The road was several inches deep with dust and in their desperate efforts to get out of their unpleasant fix, the clothing of the party was sadly mussed up and dusted. Fortunately none of them were seriously hurt, and after regaining their liberty they came across to the White house, to which place and home [illegible] was sent for them by a gentleman who witnessed their mishap.

LARGE CISTERNS.—The work of changing the arch of the cistern at Morrison and Seventh streets has been completed. The grade of the street at this point was raised three and a half feet, necessitating a new arch being put in to conform with the raised grade. The cistern is an important [illegible] as it has a three inch feed and can keep two engines going. Chief [illegible] says it is now again full of water and in readiness for service. During the time the repairs were in progress the [illegible] of water had to be [illegible] All of the cisterns are in A No. 1 order.

HAND SAWED OFF.—Edward B[illegible], a member of the Grand Army [illegible] years of age, who came to this state a short time since and found employment in Forsyth's saw mill at Champoeg, met with a shocking accident a day or two since. He had been working in the mill about a week and was engaged in "cleaning up" when one of his hands was caught by the upper of the circular saws, which starting in at the wrist cut down through the middle of the hand, horribly mangling it and completely cutting off about half the hand.

A COMPARISON WITH COMSTOCK.—Mr. W. J. McConnell, who was in the city yesterday, said to an OREGONIAN reporter: "I was in Wardner a few weeks ago, and I just want to say that Virginia City in 1860 was no better mining camp than Wardner is now, and that the Coeur d'Alene mines now show up better than the Comstock did at the same stage of development. There are acres and acres of silver bearing ore, and I don't believe that the capitalists of Portland have the faintest idea of the richness else they would have made investments long before this time."

ABSCONDING DEBTOR.—Sunday night, just before the steamer Oregon pulled in her gang plank, Sheriff Jordan and T. M. Hurlburt, of The Dalles, arrested Kenneth McLane, a Scotchman, as an absconding debtor. McLane has been engaged in the sheep business, etc., in Wasco county and recently he sold out and left the county. He neglected, however, to settle a little matter of $700 which he owes to various creditors. McLane was taken back yesterday by Sheriff Hurlburt.

SUMPTER VALLEY MINE.—Joseph Watson came down yesterday from the Sumpter Valley mine, in which he is part owner, to procure some belting necessary to start up the mill just erected at the mine. The company have so far expended about $15,000 on their mine. They have now 500 tons of ore on the dump which will yield from $10 to $30 per ton. Mr. Watson is very confident of the success of his mining venture and expects to send down lots of bricks before long.

CAMP MEETING.—The spiritualist camp meeting that is now in progress at New Era is being well attended and is giving very good satisfaction to those in attendance. Mr. Geo. T. Colby, C. A. Reed, and other prominent speakers are in attendance. It will continue through the week not breaking up until Monday, Sept. 27.

[illegible] RATES.—[illegible] F. Wittam [illegible] have announced [illegible] years [illegible] quantity from any [illegible] to Portland will [illegible] which is the rate [illegible] in the schedule. [illegible] hops [illegible] Portland will be [illegible] hops were baled as first class [illegible] was [illegible] Albany [illegible] the face of good [illegible] will be [illegible] the farmer [illegible]

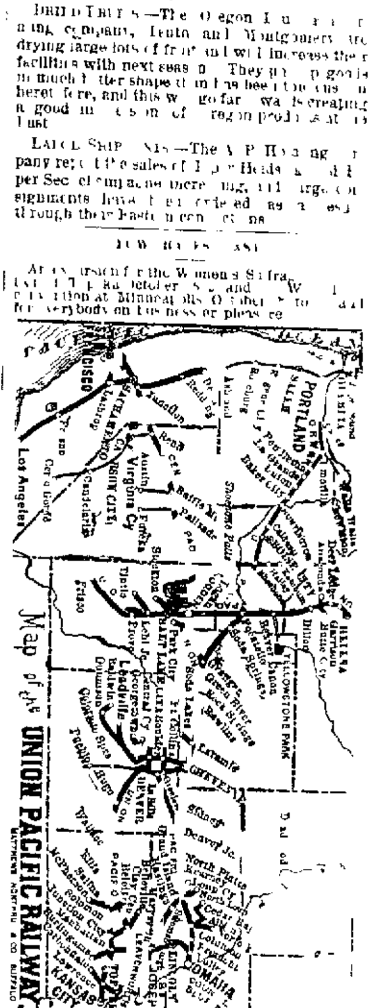
FRUIT [illegible]—Three carloads of apples and pears were on the track yesterday ready to go [illegible] These cars were loaded by Mark Levy, H. F. P[illegible] and H. H. Pag[illegible] large shippers of fruits, who report [illegible] East equal to last year for like period. These merchants are [illegible] everything [illegible] courage fruit growers and the crop [illegible] up to the standard.

DRIED FRUITS.—The Oregon [illegible] company, [illegible] and Montgomery are drying large lots of fruit and will increase their facilities with next season. They [illegible] goods in much better shape than has been [illegible] heretofore, and this [illegible] far [illegible] is creating a good [illegible] of Oregon products at the East.

LARGE SHIPMENTS.—The N. P. [illegible] company report the sales of [illegible] per Sec. [illegible] large consignments have been [illegible] through their Eastern connections.

[illegible]

An excursion for the Woman's Suffrage [illegible] at Minneapolis, Oct. [illegible] for everybody on business or pleasure.



Tickets will be placed on sale [illegible] to all points on O. R. & N. Co. [illegible] September 30 and October [illegible] via Oregon Short Line and return [illegible] St. Paul [illegible] to Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and all Missouri river points [illegible] correspondingly low rates [illegible] For further information [illegible] CAMPBELL, Central Agent, No. 1 Washington street, Portland.

A CONDUCTOR'S COSTLY CHARGE.

The special car in which Senator Gorman and party arrived here is in charge of Conductor J. P. Dukehart, who has been in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio road for thirty seven years and who safely transported $55,000,000 in greenbacks from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco and brought back sixty tons of $20 gold pieces. The Chicago *[illegible]*, referring to the achievement, says: The greenbacks were sent to California to redeem the mutilated currency in circulation there during the years prior to 1873. Ten trips were made in all, and on the first one, in 1869, $10,000,000 in greenbacks was secreted under the seats of the car, the detail of soldiers, under command of Lieut. Greely of Arctic fame not even being aware of the enormous sum of money over which they slept night after night for nearly a week. Six tons of bright, new double eagles were brought back each trip, all of which was secreted under the seats—every other one of which had been turned into a bed—of an ordinary passenger coach. These trips were made over the Union Pacific, and at a time when going to the Pacific coast was attended with more or less danger of a visit from train robbers. No one ever suspected the special mission of Conductor Dukehart, who safely delivered these enormous sums of money without the loss of a dollar, and nothing whatever was known about it publicly until some time after. Gen. Spinner was at the head of the treasury department at the time, and was the man who directed the transfers.

PERSONAL.

Mme. Minnie Hauk and party, including her manager, Count de Wartegg, are at the Esmond.

F. W. Strechan, former manager of the New Market, called at THE OREGONIAN's New York branch office, on the 11th inst.

Mr. F. S. Mayo has severed his connection with the *[illegible]*. He expects to leave for New York about the 1st of next month.

Mr. [illegible], a prominent Boston banker, arrived here yesterday over the Northern Pacific, and will spend several days here and hereabouts.

[illegible] Hon. W. J. McConnell, of Moscow, Idaho, passed through the city yesterday, en route to North Yamhill. About ten days ago he was thrown from a horse, was cut badly about the head and then the horse fell upon him, bruising him severely across the small of the back. He has probably received no permanent injury, but it will be weeks before he is himself. Mr. McConnell will stay at North Yamhill till he gets strong again.

THE STAGE.

MISS [illegible] HAYS.—This celebrated prima donna will appear to-night at the New Market theater. She will positively give only two concerts here. There are but a few reserved gallery seats left for either night, and those who have not reserved seats will have to go early or stand up.

Occidental restaurant, 1[illegible] First street, is now open. Everything new, table well supplied. [illegible] proprietor.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

T Good News to Ladies. T

GREATEST INDUCEMENT EVER OFFERED. Now is your time to get up your orders for our celebrated TEAS and COFFEES, and secure a handsome Decorated Tea Set, one given with every $30 order. We give a handsome present to each purchaser, from $5 up. Send for circular with price list and full particulars. Great Eastern Tea Company, 223 First st., Portland, Or. The largest Tea and Coffee dealers on the coast—28 stores in successful operation.

HORSES EN ROUTE EAST.

Three Hundred Head from Washington Territory to New York.

[illegible] special train of Oregon and [illegible] horses arrived at this place [illegible] were driven out to graze on [illegible] this valley. The horses were [illegible] to Pasco, W. T., where they were [illegible] and sent over the North[illegible] railroad. It was the intention of the owners [illegible] between 300 and 400 head at this time, but unfortunately the entire herd broke [illegible] in which they had been placed [illegible] over the Cascade mountains [illegible] the hills. After two days riding [illegible] succeeded in rounding up 300 [illegible] now New York bound. The [illegible] to be sent across the continent this fall. The present shipment makes 1400 head of horses [illegible] to eastern markets by Messrs. Hexter & Newell within about one year.

The fact that these gentlemen continue to ship proves that their horses give satisfaction in [illegible] markets. Mr. Hexter remains in the East and looks after the sales, while Mr. Newell remains in the West and attends to the breeding, buying, etc. Mr. Hexter's home is in Washington county, while Mr. Newell lives in Klickitat county, W. T., although reared in Washington county. The men in charge of this train load of horses are W. J. Hexter, Albert T[illegible], Jason W[illegible] of Washington county, and [illegible] and Ben Martin of Klickitat county. The destination of the present train of horses is [illegible] New York, and it is expected that they will arrive there about October [illegible]. In shipping horses over [illegible] it is [illegible] about [illegible] per cent by accident [illegible] this train had three [illegible]

We would like [illegible] tracks of our brethren [illegible] Buick, of Roseburg and see which of the [illegible] can draw the larger [illegible] To take each train [illegible] we can [illegible] wearing an editorial dress either.

Mrs. J. H. [illegible] has [illegible] her class [illegible] to young ladies [illegible] at [illegible] studio 1[illegible] Third street.

[illegible] agent for the celebrated Kn[illegible]

L. C. HENRICHSEN,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

[illegible]

Corner First and Morrison.

IF YOU ARE SHORT OF MONEY

[illegible] UNCLE MYERS the great Oregon money [illegible] 103 First [illegible] from Morrison.

[illegible]

Ringing Down the Curtain on Stale Joke, Worn-Out Stories and Threadbare Yarns.

The "Chestnut protector" is having its run, just the same as any other popular craze, and the small and large boy rings his little bell upon the slightest appearance of age to a joke or story. To enable him to do so we will give the coming week to every boy, youth or man a "Chestnut Bell," enabling him to ring when forced to listen to an old joke.

We still offer		Price
" " "	Boys' Suits at	$1 95
" " "	Boys' School Suits	4 25
" " "	Boys' Corduroy Suits	5 00
" " "	Boys' Corduroy Hats	1 00
" " "	Men's Suits	6 25
" " "	Men's Suits	$8 50 to 30 00

We guarantee our Suits to be the nicest, nobbiest cut and sold cheaper than any clothing house in town.

Call and be convinced. Be sure to come to

[illegible]

Cor. 1st and Taylor Sts.

[illegible] S[illegible],

Prescription Druggist.

A FULL LINE OF

Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Shoulder-Braces & Sundries.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

FINE PERFUMES, SOAPS

And Toilet Articles.

Orders from the Country will receive Prompt Attention.

Corner First and Stark sts., Portland, Or

DR. A. I. NICKLIN,

174 Washington st. Telephone 73.

[illegible]

—AT—

[illegible]

SPECIAL PRICES

For 2 Weeks Only!

We have just opened a large line of NEW SILKS. All Late Styles. All Silk Goods in American and French Fabrics.

GROS GRAIN SILKS,

JERSEY SURAHS,

RHADZMERS,

VELVET OTTOMANS,

MERVELLIEUX,

SILK SURAHS,

MASCOTS, ETC., ETC.

TRIMMING SATINS,

in all shades and black.

BLACK & COL'D PEKINS,

Late combinations.

NEW VELVETS,

NEW PLUSHES,

PEKIN GR. GRAIN PLUSHES.

All our own exclusive designs and direct importations. The largest and most select line in this market.

Our assortment in every department the largest to select from. Our prices decidedly the LOWEST.

[illegible]

185, 187 FIRST, THROUGH TO 184, 186 SECOND

Between Yamhill and Taylor sts.

PORTLAND, OR.

N. B. Note the display of silks in our large [illegible] window [illegible] examine them.

[illegible]

Avail yourself of the opportunity to visit "The Lace House." Their stock is complete in every line, and the bargains are going fast.

[illegible]

[illegible] Lawn Aprons worth [illegible]
[illegible] Chemise, worth [illegible]
[illegible] Chemise, worth [illegible]
[illegible] Chemise worth $1, for [illegible]
10 doz. Skirts worth [illegible]
10 doz. Skirts worth [illegible]
1 doz. Skirts, trimmed in embroidery, worth $1, for [illegible]
1 doz. Skirts, trimmed in embroidery, worth $1 [illegible]
[illegible] doz. Skirts trimmed in embroidery, worth $2, for [illegible]
[illegible] doz. Drawers worth [illegible]
[illegible]

We have just opened 1000 pieces Linen [illegible], our own importation, which we shall sell at half their actual value.

[illegible]

33 WASHINGTON, and 110 SECOND STREET.

KEEP [illegible]

[illegible]?

Why the money you now send out of the state for goods that you put on your back and on your beds.

THEREFORE,

Consult your own interest and buy goods made at your very door. By so doing you build up the country and cause the continued employment of labor right here, through

—THE—

Brownsville Woolen Mills

OFFICES AT PORTLAND:

188 First and 187 Front St., bet. Yamhill and Taylor.

[illegible]

PORTLAND BOILER WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAMBOAT AND Stationary Boilers. Sheet Iron Work of all descriptions. Special attention given to repairing in and out of the city. JAMES MONKS, WM. NORTON. Thirteenth and B Sts., Portland.

SLAB WOOD.

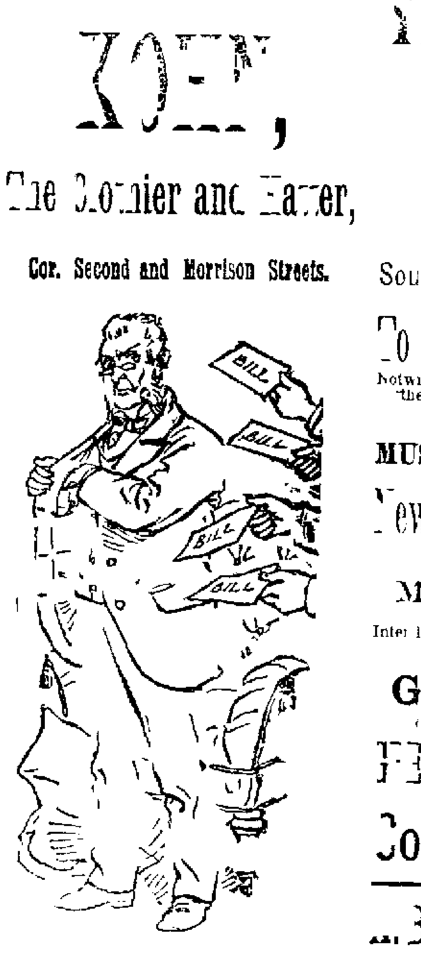
Orders left either at the mill or the office, corner Second and Oak, promptly attended to. NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER & MFG. CO.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, 169 First st.

[illegible] KOHN,

The Clothier and Hatter,

Cor. Second and Morrison Streets.



Think of It!

Do you like to have bills poked at you all the time? There are hundreds here in Portland who think it's fun to have a poor collector running after him and then putting him off about paying a bill; others again are in a position that they would like to pay these bills, but have not the money to pay them with.

Think of It!

Don't you know that, as a rule, you have to pay more for goods that are charged in most stores that have different prices for everyone.

Think of It!

We have but one price, and that marked in plain figures on every article; but we ain't doing a credit business, and don't propose to wear out shoe leather in collecting bills.

Think of It!

We can sell cheaper and do sell cheaper than any other house, and the reason of it is WE SELL FOR CASH, and don't want big profits. We are satisfied with a small, honest profit, and we give you better value than others.

Think of It!

When you come in my store you are never put off with the old rusty phrase, 'That we'll have it next steamer; sorry we are just out of the article.'

Our stock is always complete. We never let our stock run down. New goods are arriving daily, and the very latest MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, etc., can always be found at my store.

My Fall Stock

Is now all in, and not being of the bragging kind, I leave it to the public to call and see for themselves whether it is a fine stock or a poor one. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. Plenty of salesmen and polite attention to all.

Latest Fall Hats.

I HAVE THE

VERY LATEST FALL STYLES!

ALL THE

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES!

Consisting of these Popular Shapes

Youman's Fall Block,

Dulap's Fall Block,

Miller's Fall Block,

John B. Stetson's Hats.

Come and See Them!

Samples Free to any address. When writing for Samples state style of Coat and about size and hight.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER. COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

Ville de Paris

Southwest Cor. Third & Morrison

To be Continued One Week

Notwithstanding the immense rush of trade in the past 15 days, and the large amount of goods sold, we are still very much crowded, and

MUST HAVE MORE ROOM

New Goods Arriving Daily!

Nothing held back. Everything

MARKED DOWN!

Intending purchasers will find it very much to their advantage to call and secure some of the many

Great Bargains!

Offered during the last week of this

FALL REDUCTION SALE.

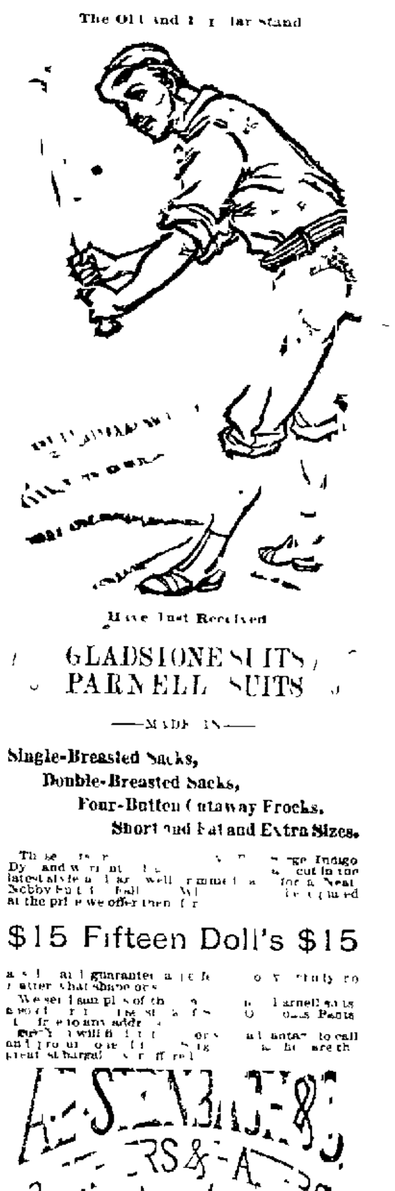
Co[illegible]inson & [illegible]

[illegible] B. STEINBACH & Co.,

The Clothiers and Hatters,

CORNER FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

The Old and Popular Stand.



Have Just Received

GLADSTONE SUITS,

PARNELL SUITS,

—MADE IN—

Single-Breasted Sacks,

Double-Breasted Sacks,

Four-Button Cutaway Frocks.

Short and Fat and Extra Sizes.

[illegible] Indigo Dye [illegible] cut in the latest style [illegible] for a Neat Nobby Fall [illegible] at the price we offer them for

$15 Fifteen Doll's $15

[illegible] and guarantee [illegible] matter what shape or [illegible] We send samples of [illegible] Parnell suits [illegible] Pants [illegible] to any address [illegible] great bargains [illegible]

A. B. STEINBACH & CO. CLOTHIERS & HATTERS. COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Sure [illegible] ten [illegible] Kirk [illegible] a poultice [illegible] instant relief [illegible] Pile [illegible] prepared only for Piles and itching of the private parts and nothing else. Every box is warranted by our Agent. Sold by Druggists [illegible] on receipt of price, 50c and $1 00 per box. J. R. CO[illegible], Prop. Cleveland, O[illegible]

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Agents

PORTLAND OREGON

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

Store and Warehouse Trucks, Alarm Money Drawers AND COFFEE MILLS.

L. H. PARKER, Agent, 36 North Front St., Portland, Or.

DR. NEWCASTLE, DENTIST—EASTern prices, 167 1st st.

RING OUT, WILD BELLS

When limber-tongued [illegible] men
Recite their feats by field and flood
On fields of battle carnage when
They bathed their streaming hands in blood
Or when in depths of midnight gloom
Dark as the ebon night of doom
They drove some robber from their room
Then ring with vigor long and well
Ring ring ring my brothers ring the Chestnut Bell

When men repeat some minstrel joke
Old as the everlasting hills
Old as the century-circled oak
Or an old journalist's unpaid bills—
Of maidens fair who love ice cream
Of midnight cat's infernal scream
Of Boston girls—ecstatic theme
Then let your jingling chorus swell
Ring ring ring my brothers ring the Chestnut Bell

Oh, let the poor book agent rest
The sea serpent turn up his toes
And in Oblivion's downy nest
In unpunched solitude repose
Oh turn no more the sausage joke
Its eye is dim its back is broke
And if revived by simple folk
Upon your loud gong sound its knell
Ring ring ring my brothers ring the Chestnut Bell

Ring out wild bells to the wild sky
The old and hoary whiskered jest
The patriarchal joke must die
And slumber in its dreamless rest
Then ring my brothers loud and long
Ring out exultant loud and strong
And smite the [illegible] sounding gong
Ring loud and long and strong and well
Ring ring ring my brothers ring the Chestnut Bell
—[illegible] Lynn Union

A MODERN CRUSADER.

[illegible]

[illegible] Ore[illegible]

It [illegible] ... [illegible] suddenly into her mind like a strong impulse rather than a memory. She knew the evils of drunkenness by the actual vivid experience of a child's pain and terror. She had once seen her mother cowering before a blow from her husband; she recollected her brother Harry, a lively affectionate boy but with the inherited vice, going astray in early boyhood and bringing, instead of sunshine, a still darker shadow into the unhappy home, ever growing worse until his death—drowned while drunk, in the foul waters of a sluggish stream. Her father had died since then, and her mother, once bright and hopeful, was a melancholy and broken-hearted woman.

After her father's death they had gone to live in a remote mountain district with his sister, a widow owning a small farm. She was an active and energetic woman, who would have been wealthy had it not been for a certain vein of fanaticism in her nature.

Ruth, with that dark background of remembrance in her own young life, did not wonder that she was so absorbed that she neglected her affairs to preach temperance and religion in season and out of season, with a fiery eagerness which caught the girl's imagination and kindled it into flame.

It was at the time when every newspaper told of the Crusaders, the tearful wives and mothers besieging saloons and drinking houses with prayers and hymns to save the victims of drunkenness.

Aunt Jane (as almost all called her) headed such a band and visited both the bar rooms at Fashion's Gap with extraordinary success. Ruth had been with her and had been moved to tears by the emotional voices. She did not know how much her own face kindled into more than its usual beauty under such emotions, and the tender pathetic tone of her voice, untrained as it was, added to the effect.

This morning there had been no crusade, though the excitement was high and people took strong sides for and against those who engaged in the services. Ruth and her aunt had come to the mill for meal—they employed no man, so Mrs Handy drove the old plow horse in the small cart, and Ruth went with her, having a bundle of sewing which she had been doing for the miller's wife and daughter. She was unusually handy with her fingers in the opinion of her neighbors, and the kind of set she gave her own dress was much admired and considered tasty.

The women of the miller's family were not at home, having gone to spend the day with a friend. Mrs Handy had a little trading to do at the store, and so she and Ruth waited there until the meal was ground.

In front of the place a group of men were idly [illegible] on the rough bench or the [illegible] [illegible] until [illegible] their [illegible]

"[illegible] has got on the [illegible] and talks big about the [illegible] one of [illegible] men on the [illegible]"

"That ain't no wonder. He'll [illegible] kind o' [illegible] knows [illegible] will how ter hold onter the money [illegible] himself. [illegible] Eben Williams would be the job now."

"I would that," agreed another lounger. "Thet lad don't know what ter be sober [illegible] with. Thar ain't no getting round Eben nuther. He's ez sharp ez a brier, drunk er sober."

"Hev you been a tryin' it?" asked his neighbor, and a hearty laugh broke out, soon smothered however by a glimpse of [illegible] within the store.

"Mr Handy, here's your meal," called the miller. "I guess yer powerful tired waitin' fer it. [illegible] ye got a fine sight o' [illegible] [illegible]"

Mr [illegible] and sundry [illegible] the cart [illegible] announced the arrival of [illegible]

[illegible] proportioned and [illegible] face [illegible] with rather a [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] drink [illegible]

[illegible] forward with [illegible]

[illegible] up to Mr Handy [illegible]

[illegible] will not [illegible]

[illegible] now [illegible] girl [illegible] from the [illegible] full of [illegible] drew back.

[illegible] with a [illegible] see a soul lost and [illegible] before they'd touch it with their [illegible] to save 'em. I don't believe in [illegible] 'bout savin' souls. I'm ready [illegible] bargain now an' swear that another drink shall never touch my lips—an' [illegible] back. Well, maybe ther'll be a blot [illegible] on them hands so clean now on the judgment day!"

His angry words had aroused all the [illegible] and curiosity as to what would come of them was at the keenest point.

Ruth had turned white—thoughts of her dead brother crowded upon her and appealed to her heart; she trembled in every limb, yet did not move as her aunt, motioning Williams away from the side of the cart, gathered up the reins to start.

Then Ruth, with a sudden swift impulse, leaned aside and brought her face close to the young man's. He kissed her. He did not notice her tear-bedewed cheeks until her wet face was pressed against his own.

In another second of time the cart was driving off, and in a minute or less after Eben Williams was riding slowly now in an opposite direction.

"Wall, sir!" ejaculated the miller, "if thet don't beat all! Thet gal's got clean grit."

"The old woman didn't like it so well after all her preachin'," remarked the postmaster.

He was not wrong. Mrs Handy had driven on in a disturbed and grave silence for an hour—longer—and Ruth wondered if she was never going to speak to her again.

At last they reached home, and Ruth sprang down to open the draw bars. Mrs Handy drove through, then stopped, and spoke slowly.

"I dunno ez ye hed any call ter do that, Ruth," shaking her head in evident disapproval.

"I am sore afraid it was wrong," sobbed Ruth, "but I thought of Harry and I couldn't help it."

"Ye hev need fur ter put a curb on yer feelin's, child. Ye're only a young girl, ye mind. Ye won't want ter go with us agin ter the drinkin' places, will yer?"

"Oh no, no!" exclaimed Ruth, shrinking and blushing painfully.

"I think it were best not," said her aunt, as she got down to unhitch the old horse. And then they went into the house.

This was not the end, however.

One evening Ruth, coming back from her milking, was startled by seeing the tall figure of a man leaning against the bar. There was still light sufficient for her to recognize that it was Eben Williams. Ruth's hands could scarcely hold the pail steady, and a burning flush rose to her face. She was about to pass hurriedly with downcast eyes, when he put out a detaining hand.

"I know ye do the milkin' fur the folks in [illegible] myself [illegible] here. Hetsway I waited." He spoke in an uncertain and troubled tone which somewhat reassured the girl, though she remained standing still as a statue where he had stopped her.

"I come ter tell yo I was drunk t'other day an' ter ask yer pardon fur takin' such a liberty [illegible] ter ask."

Ruth interrupted him, her head erect, her whole face quivering and her eyes suffused with hot indignant drops.

"I have forgiven *you*," she said, "but I will never forgive myself. Let me go in!"

"No," he said, gently putting his arms across the bars, "not until I tell you I was desperate that morning, and I was longing for a sign that there was some hope for a worthless creature like me. Not but that I was mad with drink to ask you." He looked at her as he paused with a surprised perception of the beauty which he had been too excited before to notice closely.

She did not answer, but she did not again try to leave him, and he took this as a sign of grace.

"The only thing I can do is to make a vow that never another drop of liquor shall pass my lips, so help me God!" and he raised his right hand solemnly to the shadowy sky where a crescent moon and silvery star shone as if in mute attestation of his oath.

As Ruth stood there in the bright moon and starlight facing the bold handsome man, a faint brightness stole into her face, and the childlike wistful blue eyes met the determined grey ones with a glance of timid joy.

"I am going west to go to work in earnest and make a useful man of myself, I hope, and whatever good fortune I ever have I shall thank and bless your generous kindness for it."

He held out his strong sinewy brown hand, and her softer palm fluttered in it for an instant—only one grasp—then her aunt's voice came harshly through the air, calling on her to be spry an' fetch the milk in for supper.

Eben caught up his rifle and game bag and with long strides hurried down the path. He did not look back, but Ruth did, and unconsciously she drew a long breath as he instinctively felt that he was thinking chiefly of her act in extending a helping hand, not of herself—he had not once spoken of ever wishing to meet her again—it was with pleasure that he thought of going west, and she did not know why she [illegible] not [illegible] that [illegible] going [illegible] dreading the sight of him before, or any allusion to him that might bring back the shame of that dread[ful] moment when she had forgotten herself in her swift impulse to save.

Now her wish had all been answered [illegible] expectation, and instead of being relieved she listened to the last footfalls on the stony path and went indoors with a curious feeling of loss.

Several days afterwards Ruth and Mrs Handy were alone in the kitchen. Mrs H was making soap and busy, but at last she remarked, without looking at the girl:

"They do say that Eben Williams took the pledge before he went west."

She still disapproved of Ruth's act, but her [illegible] conscientiousness would not allow her to withhold this piece of information.

Ruth did not reply, and at a glance at her embarrassed face she added gently:

"May the Lord help him to keep it. He makes the wrath of men to praise him," she went on meditatively. "Maybe He makes the folly of women ter praise Him too."

* * * *

Years passed by, but there was very little change in that remote section. A few familiar faces had disappeared, but youthful features of the same type had replaced them at the postoffice and store. Old William Beazley still drove the mail wagon between The Gap and the railway station, occasionally having a passenger or two in the hunting and fishing season.

One morning he was astonished to find a [illegible] gun or fishing tackle, artist's [illegible] or drummer's case. His trunk looked [illegible] like a plain every day sort of a trunk considerable knocked [illegible] [illegible] feller. His [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] done the [illegible]

"[illegible] Williams," presently in [illegible] passenger.

"Yer knows ol' man Williams, then? [illegible] been way from the [illegible] fur nigh onter twenty years. Yer kin ter him maybe."

The young man nodded.

"Was yer ever in these parts afore?" For the [illegible] answering his own question—"[illegible] Eben Williams."

Eben shook him by the hand heartily.

"I wanted to see if you would know me. [illegible] but I [illegible] the folks about [illegible] forgotten me and [illegible] talk of me as an utter [illegible]"

"[illegible]" and the old man seriously [illegible] Williams set a power [illegible] he's been givin' us in [illegible] [illegible] rather [illegible] just es stiddy es [illegible] sight smarter [illegible] it wouldn't [illegible] Thornton in sense."

[illegible] his wheel [illegible] with some hesitation [illegible] Eben's face.

[illegible]

"Wal, [illegible] story. [illegible] the [illegible] Mrs Handy were so free with her on [illegible] than [illegible] fairly [illegible] herself. Ruth takes [illegible] her with the odds an' ends uv work she kin git. She's just the purtiest, sweetest spoken gal I ever did see," pausing meditatively.

Eben gave a silent assent.

"Thet gal wor allus es quiet en sweet behaved es any gal ever hed need to be. 'Twas a long time 'fore she went anywhere 'ceptin' ter meetin' an' Charlie Thornton were fair tooken with her an' courted her powerful. Folks do say she wor mighty slow givin' him any kin' o' favor, but her aunt wor a frettin' an' pinin' 'bout her prospects, so thet at las' she did consent ter hev him."

Beazley paused to take another 'chaw terbaccer.'

"Well?" impatiently asked his listener.

"Oh, nawthin' kem of et. Thet young imp o' Satan Jim Peters hed heard his daddy a talkin' uv that prank o' yourn an' uv Ruth's a kissin' uv you afore all thet crowd, an' he gev the whole story ter Charlie with particlars an' variations, an' so I hearn et wor broken off. Charley went off ter Atlanty four month back, en the Squire's folks do say ez they hain't a look in' for him back in no hurry."

"The contemptible scoundrel!" muttered Eben under his breath.

"Wall!" slowly and impartially, "turn et t'other way. How would ye liked et yerself, I dunno?"

* * * * *

Aunt Jane was only the meek ghost of her former self; she just pottered away at light household duties, while Ruth attended to all the farm business that remained to be done.

The day after Eben's arrival she was sweeping the broad uneven hearthstones and crooning a hymn, when a stalwart, well-made young man appearing in the doorway gave her a start.

"I don't believe you know me, Mrs Handy," he said, smiling, and his face was very pleasant to look upon.

She put her broom in the corner, adjusted her spectacles, and looked at him.

"I'm free ter confess I don't."

"I have good cause to remember you, Mrs Handy. I am Eben Williams."

She had given him a chair and was herself seated. At this announcement a spark of the old fire blazed up.

"And has the Lord kep' ye from fallin'?" he she asked.

"He has," answered Eben gravely.

"Then His name be praised for His mercy," she said.

She did not resume conversation at once, being busy with old recollections. At last, with some hesitation, the visitor asked for Ruth.

"She's away ter Preacher Farley's a sewin' for his wife. I don't 'spect her till nigh dark; won't ye stay long r' as Eben took up his hat.

"I will come again," he answered, and Aunt Jane smiled to herself.

Down the mountain path the kalmia bushes were all in bloom, their twisted and slender stems hidden by a glory of glossy leaves and tinted buds and blossoms—and the sound of trickling waters came up from the ravine below.

He met Ruth in the path. Mrs Farley had had unexpected visitors, and Ruth had concluded to put off her "sitting" until the next day.

She had changed. He saw that at a glance. She was no longer a shy timid girl, but a woman. The discipline of life had developed her mind and character as it had his, and he saw now one who might be his companion in all things, "a help meet for him," in the simple old Hebrew phrase.

He had no need to ask if she knew him. At the first glance her face lighted, and a delicate color arose, bringing back for an instant a vision of the shy blushing girl he had left behind.

He greeted her with warmth and turned to walk back beside her. As they walked on he told her that he had already called at her home and had come sadly away, thinking he would have to wait many long hours before seeing her.

"My remembrance of you has been an ever encouraging and restraining influence," he continued, "and you will not think me bold in saying this so soon."

Gravely the girl answered that she was rejoiced to hear of his steadiness and prosperity, but the glad ring in her voice could not be entirely suppressed.

"Do you know?" he went on, a light dancing in his eyes which she did not see, "I have often a great and almost irresistible longing to return to my old sin? You cannot imagine how I feel. Would you not absolve me if I did?"

All her reserve vanished, and she looked up with passionate pleading in her beautiful eyes.

"Oh! no, no! how can you wish to do it?"

"I do not wish to drink, but—his eyes told the [illegible] so plainly that Ruth drew back with a little exclamation. [illegible]

"Give me the right, Ruth," he pleaded—"[illegible] to you [illegible] the same. You [illegible] all I am, and I have been dreaming of this in my secret heart for years."

Ruth looked up and their eyes met.

"I have missed you all the time," she said simply.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.]

A VALUABLE FIND

Thirty Pounds of Ambergris, Valued at $10,000, Obtained from a Dead Whale

NEW YORK, Sept 9.—Not a dozen people in this city could guess what was in a little cigar box that William A Atkins of Provincetown, Cape Cod, had under his arm when he was here yesterday. If you saw it on the sidewalk you would take particular pains to pass it by, but you would pass by a small fortune. The yellow, unpleasant looking and unpleasant smelling stuff is ambergris of the best quality, and it is worth more per ounce than gold. It is found only in the intestines of a diseased whale, and is used in the manufacture of fine colognes.

But one vessel this season has reported a find of this sort, and that is the schooner Antarctic of Provincetown, commanded by Capt George S Johnson. A whale that he killed in Samana Bay, West Indies, last April yielded thirty pounds of ambergris, and it has just arrived home. It is worth nearly $10,000, and is of more value than all the oil the vessel has on board. Mr Atkins, who is the owner of the Antarctic and of the fleet of the whaling industry of Cape Cod, had a sample of it in his [illegible] [illegible] ambergris is likely to be [illegible] this year he has a corner on the market.

No Longer an Anarchist.

Chicago Herald

When the question of anarchy came up at a meeting place recently a German said:

"Five or six years ago I was one of those fellows my[self] [illegible] a hot one too. I had only just arrived in Chicago, and they were the first men that I fell in with. It makes me laugh now when I think how wild I was. I wanted to have a fight right off, and every policeman that I saw made me mad. Why, I went over to the Chicago avenue one night and I stood out in front of the station with a big sword in my hand, hollering, yelling and daring the police to come out. I can whip the whole station house full of police,' I yell. I—I couldn't talk very good English then—'come out, du der strasse till I [illegible] you.' Then one or two policemen came out and laughed at me, and after a big crowd had gathered they made me go away. From that time on I began to cool off. I thought that if the police could laugh at a fellow who was so crazy on the subject of overturning the laws as I was at that time, there must be something wrong with them or with me. It [illegible] more rational. I saw that I was the one who was at fault. I went to work and saved money. I'm worth considerable to-day and can afford to take a little rest when I feel like it. But just for my own amusement and the edification of my children I would give $500 for a good photograph of myself as I looked when I went around to clean out the Chicago avenue station."

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Keep your children healthy and good natured by giving them Ghirardelli's Nickel Chocolate.

PRESENT ASPECTS OF PROHIBITION

FOREST GROVE, Sept. 18

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Prohibitionists are watching political matters with interest. We are not aware that they are receding from the ground that they took during the late campaign in Oregon. That election justified the assertions made by them. Both of the old parties used corruption and liquor to carry the election. As parties are now composed we can look to neither to inaugurate and enforce prohibition of the liquor traffic. Parties are not constituted with reference to that idea, and whichever party embodies the idea will disrupt itself, and to maintain itself must run the risk of gaining an equal number of new adherents in the presence and from the ranks of its enemy. Since no party is likely, or ever would be likely to do this, prohibitionists advocate disrupting either or both the old parties, and making a new one on their idea. We have particular reference to the state of politics in Oregon, although the same condition prevails largely elsewhere.

In pressing their policy prohibitionists proceed upon the assumption that prohibition is correct in principle and possible in practice. They maintain, and are ready to reiterate the statement that the liquor traffic is not only a degrading and dangerous evil, threatening the peace of the people and menacing the continuance of our institutions, but that it is actually unrighteous. They hold that no one has any natural or divine right, nor can justly acquire any right to make gain from the vices of his fellow beings. They hold that any business that must, in order to flourish, extend personal and public vices, is iniquitous and should be declared illegal. They hold that no government which fails to secure its citizens from such evils is serving its ends. The government which is too weak to punish theft or rebellion, or is unable to abate nuisances, or to grant personal security in travel and in ordinary business, is not considered worthy of existence and forfeits the allegiance of its people. In like manner the government or party that is too weak or wicked to abate the liquor traffic will not very long be considered worthy of existence, nor can it long maintain the allegiance of its adherents. The regulation of markets, the oversight of railroads and navigation lines, the preservation of public health from epidemics, the limits within which disagreeable or dangerous occupations may be carried on, such as butchering, manufacture of chemicals or powder, the determination of which is assumed by the government, all are covered by the same principle of law and equity which would prohibit the iniquitous liquor traffic. Any who cry that the government has no right to prohibit the liquor traffic might as well deny its right to prohibit any other public vice or evil. The right to regulate the liquor traffic, which is claimed by the government and admitted by all, even saloon keepers, implies that the government has the power to extinguish the evils of the traffic, or of any other business or occupation. To extinguish the evils of the liquor traffic would be the same as to extinguish the traffic itself. The admitted right to regulate implies the right to prohibit.

"A man has a right to drink what he pleases. People think so, and you can't change their opinion." A man has a right to make a fire when he pleases, provided—every right has this proviso—provided that he damages no one else. The right to drink is no exception. If to indulge your right to drink you must have a saloon, which is a hell hole in the midst of society, why then you don't have any right to drink. You have no right to increase taxes, public disorder and vice for the sake of your toddy and cocktails.

It is not very often that the right to prohibit is questioned. The readers of THE OREGONIAN, however, were surprised, and perhaps amused, recently by an article from the pen of a woman of some influence. In this article she violently assails the principle of prohibition, endeavoring to reduce it to an absurdity. She supposes that laws should be enacted to forbid producing more than a certain quantity of barley, corn, apples, grapes, etc, enough for consumption, so that there should be no overplus for making liquors. She also states that we forbid murder, not the manufacture of knives. Her point, if there be one, must be this, that we forbid actual crime, and not the possibility of it. If this be her meaning it is easy to see that it is a mistake. It is not so. The state is competent to legislate against the possibility of crime as well as against the overt act. It is no crime to carry a weapon. Yet, at certain times and in certain places, in certain manners, the law prohibits it, simply to guard against the liability of affrays. It is no murder to discharge a gun in this city, nor does it necessarily hurt any one. But this is strictly forbidden to guard against the liability of injury. In a thousand ways the state or municipality legislate against the liability and possibility of damage to the public. If the manufacture of knives directly tended to murder, the state has the right to prohibit it, just as in times of war, pestilence, or public disorder, the state has the right to cancel all the rights of citizens, even to shutting them into a city, or on shipboard not as any punishment, but to guard against danger. The largest part of the laws are of a precautionary character. Mrs. Duniway's [illegible] [illegible] divested of its verbiage, fails to reach any absurdity after all. She merely denies a well recognized principle of legislation. By that very principle, if it is shown that the liquor traffic is not yet doing any mischief, but is likely to do so, the state has a right to stop it. But still further, she fails completely to reach the point. The liquor traffic is not the knife only accidentally used in a murderous way. It is the murder itself. The liquor traffic is not simply likely to do mischief. It is doing it. It is the sum of modern villainies, without a redeeming feature. In legislating against it the state is legislating against the overt act, as well as against the liability and possibility of injury. Our friend therefore misses the point in the first place, and in pates herself on a misunderstanding of legislation in the second.

Not less have the editorial columns of THE OREGONIAN attracted our attention. For a brief period the wind in that journal blew from the clean fields and hills of prohibition. But it soon settled back in the same old quarter, and is now blowing up the fog and miasma of the swamps for high license. With far more comprehension of the subject than that displayed by Mrs. Duniway, it attacks the practicability rather than the right of prohibition. With laudable industry it prints and reprints statistics representing the difficulties of prohibition and the gains of high license. The Maine election has especially furnished morals for adorning its tales. It makes use of the result, which may at least be called inverted. It assumes that the vast majority in favor of prohibition in that state vote for it merely as a matter of taste, or convenience, or hat it, not caring that the law be enforced, notwithstanding the fact that if, as it assumes, such quantities of liquors are used there it might raise a large revenue from the license of it. We hardly believe that the taxpayers of Maine would ignore such a source of revenue if the traffic really existed in large proportions, simply to gratify a profitless sentimentalism.

THE OREGONIAN also rather discredits Blaine's testimony. This great politician went into the canvass to prove, among other things, that the republican party in Maine was the party of prohibition. As against the prohibitionists this was his sole fight. He so well sustained his assertion that the voters in general concluded that there was no need of a prohibition party other than republican. Many prohibitionists in Oregon at the last election said that if the republican party could prove itself the true prohibition party they would not desire to form a third party. This is what the republican party in Oregon failed to do, and what the republican party in Maine succeeded in. THE OREGONIAN assumes that Blaine was using demagogy. It must also assume that the people and voters to whom he appealed were dupes. It is certainly true that the bulk of the same voters who maintained for Maine a prohibitory clause in the constitution cast their votes with Blaine at this election.

The conclusive testimony, however, is taken from the life of Neal Dow. His evidence in one case is cleverly used by Blaine to show that prohibition is enforced as well as the other laws. While in the canvass he declares that dens of liquor exist. We are at no little loss to understand why THE OREGONIAN so fully credits Neal Dow's statement of the existence of saloons in Maine, unsupported as it is by others, while it at once discredits his former utterance, supported by that of Blaine and the large majority who vote with Blaine. It may, on first sight, seem to involve Neal Dow into a contradiction, but how it proves that prohibition is a failure does not appear. There was some time between the two statements of Dow. His later statement was made in the heat of a campaign, and may carry some exaggeration. His former statement that prohibition was enforced as well as the other laws might be true, and yet many dens of liquor might still exist. No prohibitionist supposes that liquor is not sold more or less in Maine. Dow and the party with him were maintaining that the law might be still more effectually enforced. He was urging the state to turn its attention more exclusively to that thing. It is nothing new either to prohibitionists or any one else that prohibitory, or any other legislation might be better enforced. Doubtless a large part of the object of Dow in his canvass has been secured simply by calling the attention of the republican party to this subject and compelling it to make new pledges and taking new steps to reduce the liquor dens. The moral drawn by THE OREGONIAN from the recent Maine election fits its warped idea of prohibition rather than the facts. One would suppose, by a casual reading of its editorials, that the impracticability of prohibition was thoroughly demonstrated. But the Maine election proves, if it proves anything, that the republican party of Maine is still the prohibition party, and that the situation there is unchanged as for a quarter of a century. It justifies the prohibition party, or third party organization of Maine, since it drew the vote to a focus on that point, making doubly pledged prohibitionists of the republicans. It warns republicans of all states that in spite of present disaster, prohibition principles are the real stability of politics, and any party to be ultimately successful must incorporate these principles.

We should be glad to understand THE OREGONIAN'S hostility to prohibition. We should like to refer it to some other cause than that, in its expressions, it aims to hit about the average sentiments of the people and express the views most pleasing to them. We have rather inclined to think THE OREGONIAN a ship going somewhere, with a power and idea of its own, rather than a mere log keeping along with the popular current.

It is much it has held with some earnestness that prohibitory laws must necessarily be ineffective, and badly enforced that the actual amount of liquors consumed will not be much reduced by legislation, that laws evaded and mocked at weaken all government. It is therefore better not to try prohibition, but to keep the evil in check by high license, getting as much money for the state as possible out of the traffic, thereby relieving other taxation.

We have not seen anything yet in its columns, least of all the Maine-Blaine-Dow article, which sets the enforcement of prohibitory legislation in any different light from what prohibitionists usually think it. With all the difficulties of new and advanced legislation, statistics such as those adduced by Dr Kinney, and which may be multiplied indefinitely, show a better condition of public order under prohibition than outside of it. Prohibitionists by no means allow that THE OREGONIAN'S oft repeated assertion that prohibition is a practical failure, is anything more than an assertion. It appears to them as merely a warped opinion illustrated by a partial array of facts. But suppose the practical working of prohibition to be as bad as THE OREGONIAN thinks, contempt of government is the evil it brings, without any advantage. True, THE OREGONIAN holds that high license, the only alternative which it proposes, would save the dignity of law. The law must save its dignity. The sheriff says to the highwayman "Deliver up your stolen goods." The highwayman says "I won't. I am the biggest." The sheriff is in a pickle. He can't "tackle" the man, and he must save his dignity. So he says "Give me a small part of your stolen goods and go off." Has the sheriff saved his dignity? In whose eyes is he honorable?

To make law effective and honorable, THE OREGONIAN advises that the state go into partnership with criminals. Does the honest man, who toils early and late to pay the expenses of brawls, arrests, trials, executions, for asylums and almshouses, who will not feed his family on blood money, does he think a government in partnership with criminals an honorable one? Is the majesty of the law exalted in his eyes? Do the beer barrels, the wine skins and the black whisky bottles think any better of it? The liquor dealers in our nation already treat the government as the ants do their aphides—squeeze it whenever they want a little more. The law is already the convenience of the liquor power, to be bought, kicked, set aside or pulled over them, as the occasion requires. No amount of ill enforcement could make it more contemptible. There is one thing more dishonorable than a law badly enforced, and that is an iniquitous and unrighteous law. In our government the people may always put vigor into a law. This is why no one advocates the repeal of the amendments to the U S constitution guaranteeing rights to the negro. They are badly enforced now, but we expect them to be better enforced. The government is more honorable in keeping them on its statute books, weak as they are, than in removing them. An unrighteous law is putting power into the hand of the scoundrel, the thief, the villain to serve injustice. There is but one code of honor for a law, and that is justice. An unjust law, however well enforced, can never maintain respect or majesty. THE OREGONIAN must have forgotten itself even to intimate that the mere fact of hustling nimbly through court can lend any dignity or respect to a law. A government contending with rebellion and disorder like that of Lincoln, or even like that of Iowa or Kansas, as THE OREGONIAN contemptuously pictures it, is more honorable than the government which draws with a purpose content the money from the hands of the weak, the ignorant and unfortunate that it was created to defend. If THE OREGONIAN, instead of standing back with cold and skeptical criticisms, should advocate perfectly righteous treatment of the liquor evils, there would be more hope of having a law that was both vigor as a respectable a law that would be a terror to the evil doer, and a praise to them that do well. THE OREGONIAN seeks even in this moment its business nothing but a dull expediency. This is a matter that has a right in it. Has a man the right to make gain by extending vice, disease, crime and death among his neighbors? Then law is respectable only as it seeks to stop those who attempt it. High license gives protection, aid and encouragement, and security not to society but to the vampires. Prohibition not enforced at all would be more respectable than that. Free liquor is better than any form of license. Yet prohibitionists maintain that prohibition is not the same as free liquor; that it is actually, with all its defects, the most efficient means to reduce the evils of liquor, as of all other vices. We cannot make the law respectable by putting liquor into it.

Nor can the state make money out of it. THE OREGONIAN says: "The use of liquor will always exist. No amount of legislation can stop it. Therefore it is expedient to tax it and allow it." It does not say the same of theft, or of murder or of arson. Yet it puzzles us why. These are evils that always have existed, and very likely will. Tax them and allow them, and make money out of them. Why not license and tax the harlot and pay our school teachers and judges with her earnings. The harlot is as respectable a character as the saloon keeper, and her earnings are just as clean. The only reason one discriminates in favor of the saloon keeper is because we have fallen into the habit of it.

License of evil is a poor business speculation. Three hundred dollars license the county or state may get and pay $500 to punish crimes committed in the saloon. That is about how it runs.

The position of THE OREGONIAN is unsatisfactory. It would degrade law and bankrupt society, if not the treasury. Intemperance must be overcome by better physical, mental and spiritual development, but the best part of activity against it is under prohibition to emancipate the law from the fetters of liquor is the present duty.

H. S. LYMAN.

A HORRIBLE STORY

The Discovery that Followed the Fall of a Quarry

At the end of last October a landslip occurred at Chancelade, France, and in consequence of it a quarry below fell in, burying a number of the men engaged at work. For some days afterwards sounds were heard and smoke was seen issuing from the quarry, which it was believed came from a fire lighted by the men as a signal. Some time, however, elapsed before any explorations were undertaken. At length passages to a certain distance were opened, but no vestige of human remains could be found. Further investigations were subsequently made, but with a like result, and the conclusion arrived at was that the bodies must have been crushed by the falling rocks at a greater distance inward than could be reached. Not satisfied with this conclusion, however, several of the victims' comrades resolved a few days ago to attempt to penetrate into a portion of the quarries which they judged not to have been sufficiently examined. The result was that two bodies were found together with the clothes of at least five men. Among them were those of a man who had gone into the quarry after the disaster in search of his son. The intricacies of the approaches seem to have been such that this man was unable to find his way back and conduct the men through the passages which he had entered. The emaciated bodies found appear to have been gnawed by rats. What has become of the bodies of the other men whose clothes are found is the question. Two skeletons were found lying at full length with the faces turned toward the ground. It is believed that the unfortunate men tried to keep off starvation by eating the clay upon which they were extended. The engineers are severely blamed by public opinion for not exercising greater promptness in their attempts to reach the interior of the quarry, and the magistrates have opened an inquiry on the subject. It is certain that air was not excluded from the quarry, and, therefore, that the men died of starvation.

The Greatest Walk

Known was the walk to the head of the contest ants for public favor by the Hanan shoe. To be as good as the average contents some but to lead, far in the van, the procession of shoemakers only satisfied "Hanan" & Son. Eggert, Young & Co, special agents for Portland.

EVERYDAY BILL OF FARE.

BY MARION HARLAND

BREAKFAST

Snowballs
Lamb Chops à la Tartare
Fried Potatoes
Cornmeal Short Cake
Melons
Tea Coffee

SNOWBALLS.—Half cup of rice and the same of pearl tapioca, half cup of sugar, a quart of milk, a half teaspoonful of salt, soak rice and tapioca well, mixed together while dry, in three cups of water, four hours; salt the milk, dropping in a tiny bit of soda, pour upon the soaked cereals and let them stand together half an hour; set over the fire in a farina kettle and simmer slowly one hour; fill small cups with the mixture while hot, and when cold put on the ice. Turn out in saucers and eat with cream.

LAMB CHOPS À LA TARTARE.—Salt and flour the chops, fry in nice dripping and set over hot water to keep warm; heat in a saucepan a cupful of good broth well skimmed, thicken with browned flour, season with pepper and salt and stir in a heaping teaspoonful of capers, or, if you cannot get them, the same quantity of chopped pickles. Boil up once, pour on the chops, and let them stand over boiling water ten minutes before they go to the table.

CORNMEAL SHORTCAKE.—Two cups of Indian meal and one of flour sifted into a bowl with a teaspoonful of salt and the same of [illegible]; sift three times; one tablespoonful of butter and two of lard, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three eggs, two cups of [illegible] milk. Rub sugar and shortening together, beat the eggs light and add them, the milk; lastly the mingled flour and meal. Bake in a square shallow pan and when done cut in squares. Split and eat hot.

LUNCHEON

Chicken [illegible]
Broiled Tomatoes
[illegible] Bread and Butter
[illegible]
Peach Fritters and Cream

CHICKEN [illegible]—Two cupfuls of minced cold chicken, three eggs, one cupful of milk, half cupful of prepared flour, two tablespoonsful of clarified dripping, one tablespoonful of minced parsley and onion, pepper and salt. Put the dripping into a frying pan and set at the side of the range where it cannot scorch; beat the eggs light, put with the milk the parsley, seasoning, the flour, and beat to a smooth batter. Bring the fat to a boil and pour the batter into the frying pan; when firm about the edges spread the minced chicken, well seasoned, on it; cook three minutes, shaking the pan to loosen the batter and prevent burning, and when the center is well done roll up into a compact bundle; cut perpendicularly. If you have any chicken gravy warm it up and send around with the Italian.

BROILED TOMATOES.—Cut large, smooth firm tomatoes crosswise into three pieces each, without peeling. Broil quickly on both sides. Beat together a tablespoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of vinegar and as much salad dressing. Lay the tomatoes on a hot chafing dish, anoint each piece with the dressing and serve on rounds of crustless toast, buttered.

PEACH FRITTERS AND CREAM.—One cup of milk, one quart of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of salt, three eggs, one tablespoonful of lard and two of sugar, one half cake of yeast dissolved in warm water, fine, ripe freestone peaches pared and stoned; make flour, milk and yeast into sponge early in the morning and let it rise until light; beat sugar and lard to a cream and add, working in thoroughly; form into a long roll; cut off slices half an inch thick, flatten each with a rolling pin, and lay in the middle a peach from which the stone has been extracted by laying open one side; close the dough into a ball, inclosing the fruit, roll it round on the pastry board and lay within a floured pan. The balls must not touch one another even in the second rising of half an hour. Have plenty of lard—hot in a kettle. Fry the balls more slowly than you would doughnuts, drain off the fat, sift white sugar over them and eat hot with sugar and cream. They are very nice when well made.

DINNER

Ochra Soup
Halibut Steaks, larded
Braised Beef
Green Corn Young Turnips
Glazed Potatoes
Italian Cream and Cake
Coffee

OCHRA SOUP.—Two pounds of lean beef and one of lean veal minced, three quarts of cold water, pepper and salt, one large cupful of sliced ochra (or okra), a tablespoonful of minced onion, six large tomatoes, pared and chopped small; put meat and water over the fire the day before you want to use the soup and cook slowly four hours; season and set by until the next day; take off the fat from the top, strain out the meat, pressing hard; put the broth over the fire with the onion, okra and tomatoes; season to taste and cook steadily for half an hour; drop a lump of white sugar, boil briskly for one minute and pour out.

LARDED HALIBUT STEAKS.—Lard the steaks with strips of fat salt pork, set thickly together and projecting on both sides; lay in a warmed frying pan and cook in the fat that exudes from the pork, turn; when the lower side is done serve in a hot dish, sprinkle with lemon juice, and put a little butter on each steak which has been whipped to a cream, then mixed with an equal quantity of minced parsley.

BRAISED BEEF.—Fry five or six slices of salt pork in a broad bottomed pot, with half an onion sliced; lay the beef on them, cover closely, and cook steadily for an hour. Pour in two cupfuls of boiling water, turn the beef over twice in the liquor, cover again and cook one hour longer (if it is over six pounds in weight, basting six times at intervals). Now take up the beef, dredge with flour and set for a few minutes upon the upper grating of the oven to brown. Strain the gravy, set in cold water to throw up the fat, take this off, return to the fire, stir in half a teaspoonful of mustard, pepper and salt to taste, and a tablespoonful of browned flour wet with cold water. Boil up and serve in a boat.

GREEN CORN.—Strip the husk from the ear, pick off the silk carefully and boil from twenty to twenty-five minutes in hot salted water. Serve as a separate intermediate course, wrapped in a napkin. It can be cut from the cob by the eaters and then seasoned, and when buttered and salted be eaten directly from the ear. It is no longer considered unmannerly to take it in this way, but considerable deftness is required to enable one to do it neatly.

YOUNG TURNIPS.—Peel and lay without cutting in ice-cold water for half an hour. Drop into salted boiling water and cook tender; drain thoroughly; serve in a hot deep dish, salt, pepper and butter, or if you prefer, cover with drawn butter. In either and both cases send to table hot.

GLAZED POTATOES.—Boil whole; peel carefully and lay in a dripping pan; dip a few spoonfuls of fat from the top of the liquor in which the beef is cooking, wash the hot potatoes with it and brown in a hot oven, basting more than twice with the fat.

ITALIAN CREAM.—One quart of rich, sweet cream, three cups of sugar, two lemons, the juice of both and the grated peel of one, half package of Cox's gelatine, two tablespoonfuls of brandy. Soak the gelatine three hours in a cup of cold water, then pour over it a cup of boiling and set in hot water until dissolved. Strain and let it get cool. Sweeten the cream and [illegible] with the gelatine into the freezer [illegible] until so stiff the dasher of the ice-cream churn turns with difficulty. Beat in [illegible] and [illegible] with the brandy and freeze [illegible]. It is delicious eaten with cake.

The Alabama Claims.

Washington Letter, Sept 14

It has taken thirteen years to settle up the Alabama claims. The Geneva award was made in 1873. The amount, $15,500,000, was promptly paid in gold coin by the British government. It was immediately invested in United States bonds, by the interest on which the fund would be augmented. The court of Alabama claims was created to adjudicate the multitude of claims presented. During all these years the court has been at work and the treasury mathematicians have been figuring out percentages and paying the claims in full or in part. A [illegible] the tribunal passed out of existence. The court room in which the exploits of Raphael Semmes were often recounted has been given up and the furniture sold under the hammer of the auctioneer. Within the past few days the warrants for the final distribution, [illegible] in number, have been drawn and signed, and are being paid as fast as they are presented. The claims were of two kinds, designated as first class and second class claims, or direct and indirect. The direct claims were for actual losses by depredations of the Alabama and other confederate cruisers, the capture and destruction of vessels and cargoes. The indirect claims were for the largely increased premiums paid to underwriters during the period. Four years were occupied by the court in determining the first-class claims. These were about 2650 in number, and when the court had determined the sums justly due they were paid without reduction. Payment of the direct claims was begun in 1876 and finished during the following year. The whole amount paid during these two years was $4,315,753 14. The whole amount added to the award by way of interest and premiums on bonds was $4,045,558 19, making the total sum available $19,405,558 15. The total expenses of the court for the thirteen years were $750,193 84, leaving for the holders of indirect claims $9,389,610 33. The aggregate of these claims after their determination by the court was nearly $27,000,000. The [illegible] available was ordered to be divided [illegible] The rate was a trifle more than [illegible] per [illegible]

OLD MALMAISON.

The Dismantled Home of Napoleon, where Josephine Lived and Died.

Edward King in Boston Journal.

I went the other day to Malmaison, the home of Napoleon and Josephine, [illegible] old fashioned mansion in which Josephine died. I had not been there since 18[illegible], [illegible] time the Imperial government had [illegible] complete Napoleonic museum in the [illegible]. The library, where Napoleon had [illegible] his campaigns, the boudoir, the [illegible] were all fitted up with the furniture [illegible] done duty in the early days of the first [illegible] and one could almost imagine, while [illegible] from room to room, that the Little Corporal would suddenly appear, and in curt [illegible] quire to what the intrusion was due. [illegible] small bedroom in which Napoleon slept [illegible] ordinary camp bedstead, was filled with clothes and cocked hats, and his favorite [illegible] were thrown down as if they had just [illegible] the impatient imperial hands, which [illegible] times did in a great hurry, as Napoleon [illegible] pitch a book even out of a traveling [illegible] he happened to find anything which was [illegible] harmony with his own notions. [illegible] his Austrian and Russian [illegible] he had a light carriage [illegible] with a compact library, and it [illegible] of the duties of the aid-de-camp who [illegible] this camp was the rescuing from the [illegible] war-worn roads of the time, the books [illegible] Napoleon shied into the air when he [illegible] them. Malmaison was dreadfully [illegible] ing the Franco-German war, and to-day [illegible] but little left of the old-fashioned country [illegible] Some of the rooms are so unsafe that [illegible] are requested not to venture [illegible] floors or under their ancient ceilings. [illegible] book remains in it, and the concierge who [illegible] visitors over the house dwells with [illegible] ferocious emphasis upon the mischief [illegible] Prussian headquarters officers did [illegible] their long sojourn there. The bedroom [illegible] into which Napoleon used to pass [illegible] is the drawbridge rigged over a [illegible] from his private bedroom is being [illegible] and sold to the rich landlords of the [illegible] hood. The magnificent alley of [illegible] which leads to the chateau is now [illegible] somewhat desolate, and there is none of [illegible] time life or gayety at Malmaison, [illegible] joyous party of litterateurs or painters [illegible] the old domain on their capricious [illegible] Bougival for rowing or driving parties.

I went into the little room in which Josephine breathed her last. It was as [illegible] forlorn as that of some old colonial [illegible] the eastern coast of America. Life [illegible] had gone away. It seemed impossible [illegible] lieve that in the suite of rooms [illegible] once assembled the most brilliant [illegible] French poets that had been known [illegible] two centuries. Josephine had a fine [illegible] calling about the court of the future [illegible] the literary men of France, and to [illegible] little country seat men like Bernardin de Saint Pierre, Ducis, who tortured Shakespeare [illegible] procrustean bed, the elder Legouvé, [illegible] Chenier, Talma, Picard, Duval and [illegible] the wake of these poets, all of whom [illegible] men of fine manners and certain [illegible] literature, always followed a number of [illegible] women. There were Hortense de Beauharnais, who was then a dazzling creature of [illegible] the Countess Fanny, her sister, and [illegible] ladies of rank and fortune, who [illegible] intervals of the clashing of swords and [illegible] noise of politics, helped to honor the [illegible] In these now desolate rooms Arnault [illegible] his fables, Bouilly read his dramas, and [illegible] very recited his poems when Bonaparte [illegible] pounding up and down Egypt and [illegible] his soldiers as to the spectral host who [illegible] templated them from the tops of the pyramids. Josephine was working with feminine [illegible] acts to rally about it those spirits which [illegible] itated. Had it not been for her [illegible] maison he would never have been [illegible] dertake the 18th of Brumaire or to become consul. He was sincerely grateful [illegible] to Josephine for all that she had [illegible] his behalf, and nothing pleased him [illegible] to visit Malmaison and rest there from [illegible] bitious projects. Josephine tried to [illegible] Trianon at Malmaison, and in the park [illegible] will now soon be lost to view, she had [illegible] sorts of kiosques, temples of love, [illegible] rendezvous à la Watteau, cottages [illegible] rinthe, where, no doubt, the [illegible] practiced long before at Versailles was [illegible] on. There, too, was created a [illegible] library and a theater. To-day the [illegible] has disappeared, and its site is occupied [illegible] Catholic chapel, which has no beauty [illegible] to recommend it.

I asked the somewhat frosty guardian [illegible] once imperial domain why the [illegible] keep it in repair. Her answer was [illegible] vague, but the response easily found. [illegible] has a sovereign dislike for [illegible] souvenirs of the Napoleons. Malmaison [illegible] got its ominous name as far back as the [illegible] invasion of the Norsemen in the ninth [illegible] when the pirates did so much damage [illegible] neighborhood that the monks called it [illegible] maison. It was in the fourteenth century [illegible] of the abbey of St. Denis. [illegible] the family of the Parlement of Paris, and [illegible] down through a long succession of [illegible] families until Josephine Beauharnais [illegible] saw and bought it for 160,000 francs. [illegible] torical fact that the sum asked [illegible] nearly 100 years before, is identical with [illegible] by Josephine. Much larger sums [illegible] paid for it at different times. [illegible] 1861 by a Swedish banker, [illegible] attracted to it by the fact that [illegible] there during the tremendous [illegible] Waterloo. [illegible] and in 1861 the property, much [illegible] was purchased by Marie Christine [illegible] francs. Napoleon III was so anxious [illegible] whom he was pleased to call [illegible] relative that he paid, in 1861, [illegible] for it. It is believed that [illegible] spent quite as much as this [illegible] up Malmaison.

The Railroad Situation.

Tacoma News.

In the result of the recent election of the Northern Pacific directors the Post-Intelligencer is enabled to read an open rupture and a [illegible] between that road and the O. R. & N. [illegible] that the Oregon Transcontinental [illegible] was represented at the election by [illegible] who voted on [illegible] resented or [illegible] of the whole [illegible] no representation [illegible] properly interpreted [illegible] of these conditions [illegible] its advocacy of [illegible] line by the O. R. & N. [illegible] Stuck Junction [illegible] tion with the [illegible] ... [illegible] the completion of [illegible] will be in a [illegible] competing [illegible] the Union Pacific [illegible] the other [illegible] ern Pacific [illegible] decision to [illegible] nature of [illegible] trade is a [illegible] the O. R. & N. [illegible] with the Sound [illegible] clusion.

The First Train Boy.

Chicago Herald.

"The first boy that ever sold [illegible] trains now lives in Chicago," [illegible] running between [illegible] I'm quite [illegible] Ashby, proprietor of [illegible] He is a New Yorker by birth, [illegible] way back in 1840 [illegible] the branches of [illegible] He had at that time [illegible] to fame in [illegible] win, who [illegible] and beckoned [illegible] Bash, an [illegible] Hudson [illegible] one of the first [illegible] of cars that [illegible] young Ashby [illegible] train and [illegible] sengers between [illegible] ley died long [illegible] by Ashby [illegible] River road [illegible] Tribunes, [illegible] was a rich [illegible] York he bought [illegible] on quite a spree [illegible] his next trip [illegible] and business [illegible] and when the [illegible] vice and became [illegible]

Is It a Failure?

New York Tribune.

If the prohibitory law is a failure [illegible] these hired speakers [illegible] will they urge the passage [illegible] states? These alleged [illegible] extraordinary course [illegible] to injure the [illegible] than they can do good [illegible] their natural lives.

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

[illegible]

t was nearly $2,100,000 The amount available was ordered to be divided pro rata. The rate was a trifle more than 35.2 per cent.

OLD MALMAISON.

Dismantled Home of Napoleon where Josephine Lived and Died

Edward King in Boston Journal

I went the other day to Malmaison, the old home of Napoleon and Josephine, and the quiet old fashioned mansion in which Josephine died. I had not been there since 1867, at which time the Imperial government had organized a complete Napoleonic museum in the old place. The library where Napoleon had worked out his campaigns, the boudoirs, the salons, were all fitted up with the furniture which had done duty in the early days of the first empire, and one could almost imagine, while strolling from room to room, that the Little Corporal would suddenly appear, and in curt tones inquire to what the intrusion was due. The bedroom in which Napoleon slept on his camp bedstead was filled with his old [illegible] hats and his favorite books thrown down as if they had just quitted the impatient imperial hands, which they somehow did in a great hurry, as Napoleon would [illegible] out of a traveling carriage [illegible] anything which was not in [illegible] his own notions. During the Austrian and Russian campaigns he had a light carriage fitted up with a compact library and it is said that one of the aide-de-camp who followed the camp was the rescuing from the mud of the [illegible] the time the books which [illegible] into the air when he disliked [illegible]. Malmaison was dreadfully cut up during the Franco-German war and to-day there is little left of the old fashioned country house [illegible] are so unsafe that visitors are [illegible] not to venture on their [illegible] their ancient ceilings. [illegible] these dwells with a kind of [illegible] upon the mischief which [illegible] quarters officers did during [illegible] there The beautiful park [illegible] Napoleon used to pass from a drawbridge rigged over a moat directly to his private bedroom is being parceled out and sold to the rich landlords of the neighborhood. The magnificent alley of sycamores leading to the chateau is now unkept and somewhat desolate and there is none of the old life or gayety at Malmaison, save when a party of literateurs or painters [illegible] domain on their capricious way to [illegible] rival for rowing or driving parties.

I went into the little room in which Josephine breathed her last. I was as desolate and [illegible] as that of some old colonial mansion on the eastern coast of America. Life and thought seemed to be away. It seemed impossible to believe that in the suite of rooms adjoining was assembled the most brilliant collection of [illegible] poets that had been known in the last centuries. Josephine had a fine fancy for gathering about the court of the future dictator literary men of France and so went to her country seat men like Bernardin de St Pierre, Lucas, who tortured Shakespeare as his [illegible] custom bed the elder Legouvey, Joseph [illegible] Talma, Picard, Duval and Girodet. In the wake of these poets, all of whom were of fine manners and certain distinction in [illegible] always followed a number of pretty women. There were Hortense de Beauharnais, who was then a dazzling creature of eighteen, the Comtesse Fanny her sister, and a host of [illegible] of rank and fortune, who, in the intervals of the clashing of swords and the [illegible] of politics, helped to honor the muses in these now desolate rooms Arnault declaimed his fables, Bouilly read his drama, and Legouvé recited his poems when Bonaparte was [illegible] up and down Egypt and haranguing his soldiers as to the spectral host which contemplated them from the tops of the pyramids. Josephine was working with feminine zeal and [illegible] to rally about it those spirits which still [illegible]

Had it not been for her work at Malmaison he would never have been able to make the 18th of Brumaire or to become first [illegible]. He was sincerely grateful in those days to Josephine for all that she had undertaken in his behalf and nothing pleased him so much as to [illegible] at Malmaison and rest there from his [illegible] projects. Josephine tried to make a new [illegible] at Malmaison and in the park, which [illegible] lost to view, she had built all [illegible] temples of love, shepherds' [illegible] Watteau, cottages and [illegible] were no doubt, the same intrigues [illegible] at Versailles were carried [illegible] there [illegible] was created a remarkable [illegible] and a theater. To-day the little theater has disappeared and its site is occupied by a [illegible] which has no beauty or [illegible]

[illegible] somewhat frosty guardian of the [illegible] why the nation did not [illegible] Her answer was somewhat [illegible] the response easily found. The [illegible] dislike for perpetuating [illegible] Napoleons Malmaison, which [illegible] its name as far back as the [illegible] Normans in the ninth century [illegible] did so much damage in the [illegible] that the monks called it [illegible] the fourteenth century a dependency of [illegible] St Denis. In the sixteenth [illegible] to one of the old councilors [illegible] of Paris and was then handed [illegible] through a long succession of wealthy [illegible] until Josephine Beauharnais, [illegible] became the wife of Napoleon, [illegible] 100 francs. It is a curious [illegible] that the sum asked for it to-day [illegible] years after is identical with that paid [illegible] Much larger sums have been [illegible] at different times. It was bought [illegible] a Swedish banker who had been [illegible] by the fact that Napoleon [illegible] during his tremendous discomfiture the [illegible] several hundred thousand francs [illegible] the property much reduced in size [illegible] by Maria Christina for 500,000 [illegible] Napoleon III was so anxious to get it [illegible] perpetuate the memory of the [illegible] he was pleased to call his immediate [illegible] that he paid in 1861 1,500,000 francs [illegible] It is believed that the second empire [illegible] as this large sum in [illegible]

The Railroad Situation

Tacoma News

The result of the recent election of Northern [illegible] directors the Post Intelligencer is quick [illegible] the [illegible] and a declaration of war [illegible] that [illegible] and the O R & N. It claims [illegible] Oregon Transcontinental interest, which [illegible] at the election by Elijah Smith, [illegible] of the 173,530 shares [illegible] considerably more than one-fourth [illegible] whole was completely ignored and [illegible] on the board, which is [illegible] interpret [illegible] mean hostility. In [illegible] the Post Intelligencer [illegible] construction of a competing [illegible] the N [illegible] from Portland [illegible] giving that road [illegible] the Sound at Seattle and bringing [illegible] the Northern Pacific [illegible] It indicates at least that [illegible] of the Cascade road Portland [illegible] a fair way to enjoy the benefits of [illegible] lines from the east, one by way of [illegible] and O R & N and [illegible] the main line of the Northern [illegible] Tacoma, thence by the Portland [illegible] city. What will be the [illegible] the developments as to the [illegible] for future solution, but the [illegible] combination will seek connection [illegible] Sound [illegible] taken as a foregone [illegible]

The First Train Boy

Chicago Herald

[illegible] that ever sold newspapers [illegible] said a train boy [illegible] in Chicago [illegible] Chicago and Omaha. [illegible] He is known as Col. [illegible] of the Metropolitan [illegible] New York [illegible] was educated in all [illegible] a New York hoodlum's trade [illegible] companion now known [illegible] as "Lucky Bald[illegible] [illegible] a peddler of second [illegible] newsdealers. [illegible] conductor on the [illegible] road, and who [illegible] on the very first train [illegible] in America, was a friend of [illegible] allowed him to get on [illegible] his papers among the [illegible] New York and Albany [illegible] lovingly remembered [illegible] his first trip on the [illegible] Heralds at 1000 [illegible] He thought it [illegible] every one. [illegible] when he returned to [illegible] new suit of clothes and [illegible] The result was that he [illegible] "Lucky" Baldwin got his [illegible] He then sought other pursuits [illegible] broke but he entered the [illegible] colonel

Is It a Failure?

New York Tribune

Prohibitory law is a failure in Maine, as [illegible] speakers declare, on what ground [illegible] urge the passage of such laws in other [illegible] These alleged prohibitionists, by their [illegible] course in Maine, are doing their [illegible] the cause they profess to have at heart [illegible] can do good in the remainder of [illegible] lives.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY Sept. 20

Overland receipts include 493 sks rice 900 cs coal oil, 60 bbls linseed oil 125 cs confectionery, 30 cs yeast, 30 [illegible] drums 53 bxs 100 cads tobacco 3 cs cigarettes 3 cs cigars 10 cs mineral water 60 cs eggs, 60 kgs salt fish 50 cs prunes 60 cs lobsters 75 cs mackerel 20 cs fish 14 cs canned goods 100 cs canned meat, 5 cs cheese 150 cs axle grease, 54 cs boots and shoes, 25 bdls paper bags, 110 pkgs wagon material, 9 bxs 254 bdls chair stock 28 cs rubber goods 7 pianos 1 organ 17 bdls 11 sets wheels, 70 cs paint, 15 cs millinery 1 cs jerseys 2 cs ribbons, 9 cs clocks 33 bls b c bagging 1 cs [illegible] 0 bls 1 cs comforts 1 cs suspenders 47 [illegible] 4 bls oil clothing 27 kegs [illegible] 3 cs umbrellas [illegible] 20 bdls shovels 1 kgs teeth

The schr Rosalind from San Francisco brought 75 tons powder and a small quantity of general freight.

The receipt of wheat at Chicago January 1 to September 15 1886 was 7 300 000 bushels against 13,000 000 bushel the same time last year. Shipments this year were 1[illegible] 000 bushels against 10 000 000 last year

Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the year ending August 1 last were 128 640 000 bushels for the year previous 1[illegible] 48 000 bushels and for the year ended August 22 1884 132 380,000 bushels.

Exports of wheat from India for two months ended June 1 were 10 19[illegible] 000 bushels against 6 8[illegible] bushels for the same time last year

On September 24 1885 Pork sold in Chicago at [illegible] October [illegible] was bid for October lard and [illegible] paid for October short ribs

The supply of wheat in the United States (exclusive of California and Oregon) and Canada is given by telegraph September 20 as 41 039 880 bushels an increase for a week of 2,00 680 bushels. At the same time last year it was 43,830 204 bushels and at same date in 1884 it was 21 656 [illegible] The increase for the week ending September 19 last year was 65,000 bushels only

The New York mercantile exchange on the 9th inst, had the first sale of canned goods that has taken place in that city but the venture did not prove very successful. The offering comprised about 3,000 cases but many lots were bought in the bidding lacked spirit and for the goods actually sold prices were low. This was intended to be the first of a series of similar auctions but it is doubtful whether the scheme will be continued

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours 9405 ctls wheat, 11 bbls flour 1217 ctls oats 2 0 ctls barley, 61 ctls millstuff 1[illegible] ctls bran 1065 lbs hides 1010 lbs hops 13 cs eggs 1 pkgs butter 1040 bxs fruit 80 sheep. Also 29 053 ctls wheat 300 bbls flour 1[illegible] ctls barley 92 ctls millstuff 16 6 lbs wool [illegible] hides, [illegible] eggs 164 bxs fruit 520 sks flax seed, 32 cattle from the eastern section

EXPORTS—To San Francisco per steamer Oregon [illegible] ctls wheat 1140 ctls oats 2800 sks flaxseed, [illegible] sks potatoes 625 bxs pears 43 bxs prunes 121 bxs 4 bbls apples 63 sks 1500 lbs wool 514 sks middlings, 276 sks bran 2053 sks ore 33 bdls manila paper 5 kegs beer 10 bls 1 cs blankets 4 cs cassimeres 1 cs flannels 84 sks gluestock 0 cs tallow 1 cs cheese 100 bdls lath 40 bdl oak hoops [illegible] bbls varnish 139 tons old rails 10 horses [illegible] treasure.

FREIGHTS—The iron barks San Luis 791 tons, and Parthia, 102[illegible] tons arrived seeking, swelling the open iron list to 9190 tons. The Seaforth has gone down river with wheat. The Lamenoth came under prior charter understood to be by James Steel.

WHEAT—Foreign markets slow. Eastern rather better at noon and San Francisco lower with shippers drawing out as fast possible. Here the market has a weak undertone but no business is reported that would justify any change in figures

OATS—Market rather weak at 3[illegible]@38c most sales being at 37@37½c for choice. Shipments by steamer were about six cars a falling off from previous shipments.

POTATOES—To day's steamer carried out [illegible] sacks, the bulk of which was bought at 50c per cental. In a retail way a slight advance may be obtained As yet the San Francisco market furnishes a very scant margin but it is believed to be improving

EGGS—Sales at [illegible]@25c under scant receipts. Stocks are low Sixty cases Eastern [illegible] since first day

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK Sept. 20—Government bonds were dull but strong. The stock market was extremely active sales being the largest for any day for many months. Trading was accompanied by a great deal of excitement at times and prices throughout were quite feverish. Although there were heavy realizing sales during the day the demand was so great that marked advances were made over the whole list. Reading Lake Shore and some others of the trunk line stocks were sold heavily for foreign account at one time and Pacific Mail broke over 1 per cent, in the afternoon by heavy realizing. The opening was strong, at an advance over closing figures of Saturday ranging from ⅛ to 1 per cent. The latter in Delaware & Hudson and Canada Southern. Western Union and Texas Pacific were up ¼ per cent each. In early dealings there was considerable irregularity in prices which however disappeared toward noon when everything moved up in unison. Lackawanna advanced sharply in the afternoon accompanied by Western Union and Omaha but a break in Pacific Mail checked the general advance for a short time though it afterwards recovered handsomely. There was again heavy selling in the last hour which caused a reaction in some stocks, and held others down to prices already attained. The market closed barely firm. The most notable advances are Western Union [illegible] Lackawanna [illegible] and Texas Pacific 1¾.

In the mining stock market Horn Silver sold at [illegible], Plymouth 16½c, Deadwood [illegible] and Eldorado [illegible]

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK Sept. 20—Money on call active [illegible] Prime paper [illegible] Sterling exchange [illegible] for demand

BONDS

[illegible]	100¾ 4½s		111⅞
[illegible]	127¾ Pacific Mail 6s		[illegible]

STOCKS

American	10	Northwestern	118
Canadian Pacific	67⅝	New York Central	11[illegible]
Canada Southern	53¾	Oregon Navigation	10[illegible]
Central Pacific	45⅝	Transcontinental	[illegible]
Burlington	13[illegible]	Improvement	[illegible]
Lackawanna	137⅜	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Den & Rio Grande	3[illegible]	Panama	[illegible]
Erie	35⅛	Rock Island	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	33[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Lake Shore	109¼	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	49	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Michigan Central	8[illegible]	U S Express	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	28¾	Fargo	[illegible]
N.P. Preferred	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO Sept [illegible]

Eureka & Norcross	1 1	Savage	[illegible]
Sierra Nevada	35	Chollar	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	1 00	Navajo	
Gould & Curry	0	Overman	10
Mexican	5	Alta	[illegible]
Con Cal & Va	8	Ophir	[illegible]
Bodie	2 50	Union	
Bulwer	1 65	Utah	
[illegible]	50		[illegible]

MONEY MARKET

LONDON Sept. 20—Consols Money 100 [illegible] Bank of England rate of interest 3 per cent [illegible] bar silver bullion per ounce [illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Silver bullion per ounce [illegible] Sterling exchange [illegible] short $4 8[illegible] Good commercial [illegible] lower documentary [illegible] lower [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 20—Transfers [illegible] Sterling exchange on London 60 days [illegible] documentary $4 80 [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 20 [illegible]

[illegible] Wheat [illegible] 100 [illegible] barley 10 00 [illegible]

Freights. The market [illegible] Chartered spot for [illegible] tons at [illegible] for Liverpool Br ship New York [illegible] by W [illegible] Drabach. Chartered prior to arrival for Cork [illegible] Ship King Alfred [illegible] 0 tons at [illegible] Tonnage import [illegible] 1000 tons [illegible]

Middlings [illegible] bran [illegible]

Beef—The market [illegible]

Wool—Steady with a [illegible] Eastern Oregon [illegible] Lower [illegible] and [illegible]

Butter Very firm

Eggs—Firmer and higher at [illegible]

Potatoes—Steady Garnet Chile [illegible]

Hops—Quiet and nominal

Salmon Inactive

Pears $1 50@ for Bartletts

Apples—50@$1 50

Barley Steady No 1 feed [illegible] seller year [illegible]

Wheat—Demand checked and market not [illegible] large shippers have withdrawn from [illegible] No 1 shipping $[illegible] lower buyer season fairly active $1 [illegible] buyer year [illegible] seller year [illegible] all closed lower buyer season [illegible] buyer year $1 [illegible] seller year $1 [illegible]

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO Sept 20—Wheat opened [illegible] October [illegible] November [illegible] December At noon [illegible] October [illegible] November [illegible] December Closed [illegible] October [illegible] November [illegible] December [illegible]

Pork $9 90 October lard $ [illegible] October [illegible] October short ribs [illegible]

CHICAGO Sept. 20—Cattle—Receipts 10 000 steady and a shade lower packing and shipping steers 900@1500 lbs. $3 40@5 10 stockers and feeders $2 [illegible] through Texas cattle lower [illegible] [illegible] steers $ [illegible] western rangers [illegible] natives and half breeds [illegible] wintered Texans [illegible] Montana Texas [illegible] Dakota Texans [illegible] Wyomings [illegible]

Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 slow and [illegible] lower rough and mixed $4 [illegible] packing and shipping [illegible] light, $3 95@4 80

Sheep—Receipts, 3000, steady natives $2 [illegible] western, $2 [illegible] Texans $2 [illegible] lambs $ [illegible]

The Drovers' Journal special cablegram from London denotes a weak market at last week's decline best American steers selling 11@11½c per lb

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Wheat opened 85c September 86⅝ October 86⅝c November, 88⅜c December At noon 85½c September 85⅝c October 87⅝c November 88⅝c December Closed 85½c October 87⅝c November, 88⅜c December

Foreign Markets

MARK LANE REVIEW

LONDON Sept 20—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly report of the British grain trade says Bright weather of the past week has been of immense service to late crops. Trade is without feature. Small deliveries have kept prices unaltered Sales of English wheat during the past week were 42 620 quarters at 31s 3d against 4[illegible] quarters at 30s 1d during the corresponding week last year. Flour was dull and prices favor buyers The market was depressed by large arrivals and low prices of foreign stuff. Barley is arriving slowly and sellers are asking an advance of 5s per quarter. Foreign wheats are depressed Corn is cheaper but a scarcity of American flat mixed has helped Austrian values on spot. Three wheat cargoes were sold and six withdrawn. There were no arrivals. The off coast market is bare Trade forward is weaker. At to-day's market wheat was steady and the market slow. Flour was very quiet. Prices of round corn were in buyers favor. American mixed was very scarce. Oats were in large supply and trade was dragging.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON Sept 20—At the wool sales to day competition was brisk and prices were firm. Victoria sales [illegible] bales scoured [illegible] locks and pieces [illegible]@10½d fleeces 1s 4½d@1s [illegible] New South Wales sales 9000 bales scoured 10½d @1s 11½d do locks and pieces 10½d@1s 5½d greasy [illegible]@10d do locks and pieces 7d@9d fleece 1s 1d@1s 7d Tasmania sales 300 bales scoured 1s@1s 10d greasy [illegible]@1s [illegible] New Zealand sales 2400 bales scoured 11d@1s 11½d do locks and pieces [illegible]@1s 9½d greasy 7d@1s ½d do locks and pieces, [illegible] fleeces 1s 2½d@1s [illegible] Cape of Good Hope and Natal sales 2700 bales scoured 11½d@1s 8d greasy 5d@9½d fleece [illegible] @1s snow white 1s 6d@1s 8½d

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON Sept. 20—Weather fine number of cargoes on sale off coast nothing offering cargoes on passage slow English country markets turn easier French do steady farmers deliveries past week wheat 40 to [illegible] 000 qrs

4 P M—Cargoes on passage neglected no business doing

PARIS Sept 20—Spot wheat and flour slow

LIVERPOOL Sept 20—Spot wheat very inactive

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL Sept. 20—Wheat in poor demand new winter [illegible] d dull spring 6s 9[illegible] dull Corn in poor demand spot 4s 4½d dull September 4s 4d, dull October and November 4s 3½d

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES

Fr bark San Luis 110 days from Rosario a ballast to Taylor Young, & Co arrived in yesterday

Br bark Parthia 130 days from London to Meyer Wilson & Co arrived in yesterday She brings general cargo

Br barks Nineveh and Pak Wan from Puget sound arrived at Sydney July [illegible] and the Sumar [illegible] the next day

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 20 Arrived Schr Maid of Orleans Shoalwater bay bkt Tropic Bird Tahiti bk Jane L Stetson Port Madison Br ship Zuleika London Br ship Wasdale Liverpool Sailed—Br bk Falkland Hill Cork str San Pedro Tacoma

PORT TOWNSEND Sept 20—Arrived—bark Arcturus San Francisco

ASTORIA Sept 20—Str Columbia arrived 1 20 P M and left up 3 P M str Oregon arrived down 1 0 P M

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL.

J F De La Grange	Miss A Hoereth Ellensburgh
Harry Weber Boston	J I Smith do
W M Woodcock do	John Cameron Dayton
Henry Adee Fr Grove	H Reese do
John Beal Boston	Oscar Halgreen D T
Wm Frizzell & dr Dalles	D G King & fm Ellensburg
H O Bertrand Cascades	M Sullivan St Louis
[illegible] & wf Ia	Ole Olson N W Wis
F H Henderson do	Miss I Olson do
J D A Kinson & fm Ind	Miss K Harrington Ireland
M T Parrish & fm do	Louis Helms Mo
Mrs W C Sawyer & ch Ia	Chas King Dalles
J M Catten Phoenix	G Hughes Ill
W H Holmes Mo	C Terchopp Silver Lake
Albert Leeder Vancouver	J H Randall & sons do
Chas Cavanaugh do	J J Thompson Corvallis
C L Shover Wheatland	Mrs Wilcox Cornelius
Dick Shorter Kalama	H S [illegible] do
John Harral do	Geo Dandsor do
A Banks Jamestown	F J Adams Boston
A Fish do	J McNiel Canada
C Hiley [illegible]	Jas Crimes Ind
L B Rice Ind	Wm Holben England
Hon W [illegible] Medford	C Washburn do
J M Payne Ind	T McGuire Sturgis
Jas Russell Ind	A Weatherwax do
J Sullivan [illegible]	D Weatherwax do

QUIMBY

I F Archibald Hillsb	W H Black Dally
S J Black Colfax	Wm Wiseman Walla W
W A Ferrie New Mex	Miss L Wiseman do
Miss Laud Ferrie do	Miss F Wiseman do
Wm K Ferrie do	Miss M Wiseman do
Mrs S F Hardcastle do	Miss I Wightman do
F I Hardcastle do	I Cunningham St Joe
T L Hardcastle do	I F Wyall do
Miss E Hardcastle, do	J D Munsey do
Geo F Hamlin St Paul	A S Zline Colfax
W S Wood do	F P Kinney do
M Malloy do	J J Sullivan & fam S F
Frank Fisher O & C R R	Geo Dickinson Salem
I M Noghswords [illegible]	S S Indell do
Wm Brown Roseburg	Thos Coffery do
Frank Tripp do	F Reardon, Tacoma
H E Ankeny Salem	J S Moss do
F F King do	O W Ely do
R J Richardson Hillsb	W E Bunt Illinois
J W Hoge Holden Mo	Mrs W J Bunt do
Mrs J Hoge do	Mrs DeBauk, The Dalles
Miss F A Hoge do	E R DeBauk do
Miss B Hoge do	Miss M DeBauk do
John Mitchell Helena	Miss Mary DeBauk do
Mrs Hildsbrand do	E M Smith Spok Falls
Ed Brooks California	J D Braut do
Mat E Brooks do	A M Roberts Salem
Tom Nelson Salem	W W Wilson do

ST CHARLES

W Holland & wf Kalama	W I Jones Hillsboro
L A Girard San Fran	Baron Eschboch Germany
H B Borthwick & wf Cas Ml	Baron Hennings & servt do
Mrs May Baker City	H Buxton & wf Forestgr
H H Bagan & wf Salem	M I Leefer & fy Albany
W Chance Astoria	J Wheildon Ilwaco
J Dodson Dodson's	H K Reed Walla Walla
C Carey O & C	H Abbott La Conner
W Buckhart Chicago	O J Peterson & wf Astoria
C Benson & wf Seattle	J Fitz Mathews Chehalis
J Walcom San Fran	Mrs Winfield & sn Astoria
W J Deetz do	Mrs Johnson do
J M Weaver & wf do	J H Smith do
Miss J Weaver do	M Abraham do
F I Hawes & sn Huntington	G Wright Seattle
A C Young Oakland	Miss McGee Salem
H Alger Skomokawa	J T Ullman & wf Hailey
C Hall Chicago	C I Keller Salem
I M Miles St Helens	I W Bruce do
T F Fell Castle Rock	Mrs C W Bruce do
D Blanchard [illegible]	S A Allen do
Mrs M E M Lane Dalles	J McClum, Pendleton
C W Williams Weiser I T	J M Forbes La Center
W F Potter Sheridan	C Meeker [illegible]
Jo Mason & wf New York	G A Norton New York

ESMOND

A I Matt & wf Huntsville	Minnie Hauk & Maid
C N [illegible] Express [illegible]	F H Wartegg Hauk Co
J Brennan Detroit	Chevalier de Kontski do
C J Irvine New York	Sig C Spiganoll do
Mrs C J France do	Mrs Millenbeck do
Miss Frat do	Miss Millenbeck do
Miss Bryant do	Miss Ferry Astoria
W H Hizzard [illegible]	W F Willis & fam [illegible]
J Ingral do	W Cook St Louis
I Fr [illegible]	J I Latton Michigan
W Tindley [illegible]	G C Moore Pennsylvan
Mrs A A [illegible] Cascade	N R Turner do
[illegible] Boston	W A McCarty & fam [illegible]
C I Bennett do	I Searey & wf Dayton
F A [illegible] Omaha	Miss A Wallis do
J A McDonal [illegible]	I McK [illegible]
I M [illegible]	F I Lambe [illegible]
J C S [illegible] Alameda	Mr I A [illegible]

HOLTON

J D [illegible]	M J A [illegible] China
Mr M I D [illegible]	I Hewitt
S W [illegible]	J F Adair
C J Hall Reedville	D B [illegible] & wf
J J Hixon San Fr	Mrs I [illegible]
C J Willoughby [illegible]	I Colher [illegible]
J W Fridwell [illegible]	A Libbert Hillsboro
S H M [illegible]	H I Hall Omaha
J J [illegible] C N Park	

[illegible]

S B Carm Kansas City	San [illegible]
A [illegible] New York	I I Smith do
T D Clark do	J N [illegible] do
A I Sharpstein Portland	H I [illegible] do
I A [illegible] do	Mrs W [illegible] do
San Jones	W M Donnell Walla W
M [illegible]	Mrs I H [illegible]
M H [illegible]	Basil Norris U S A

Disreputable Bees

Pall Mall Gazette

Some revelations are made this morning which throw a disagreeable light on the habits of the busy bee whose bright example has been the theme of many moral discourses. The bee is found to be nothing more nor less than a downright drunkard when he gets the chance, preferring the easy delights of cordials and spirits to the toilsome flights over sunny swards and honey laden flowers. There is a swarm of bees no further away than Kennington who persist in improving the shining hour by gathering spirits from honey and cordials. The bottler applied to the magistrate for protection, but the magistrate remarked that they evidently preferred those insidious liquids to flowers "It was impossible to muzzle the bees, ferocious though they were, and Sir Charles Warren has not yet issued any edict defining control" so said Mr Chance. He might have added that if they were intoxicated or disorderly he would be willing to grant a warrant for their apprehension. However, this view did not strike him. If the awful example of the Kenningtonians spreads, Sir Wilfrid Lawson may find in bees a more powerful agent than all the formidable and extensive organizations of the Alliance. If bees once begin to lay siege to the public houses, gin places, breweries and distilleries, why the landlords may as well shut up shop

A Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth

Are easily attained and those who fail to avail themselves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of foul breath beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age

AN EDITOR'S VALEDICTORY

Tired of Fighting the Wolf and Unwilling to Pay for an Autopsy

Estelline (Dak) Bell

After this issue of the *Bell* I am going to stop editing it. I will pass the pleasant duty of moulding public opinion and being careful not to use any more cap Ws than possible because the office is a little short on that letter over to another

This step is of course accompanied by numerous pangs of regret. They are not good large healthy pangs however. They are not what they might be if they had a fair show. There are so many pangs of pleasure that the other kind don't have much more than half a chance

I have been editing this paper with more or less uncertainty for some little time. When not engaged in avoiding the use of cap Ws I have put in much of my time in attempting to keep the wolf from the door. This animal has been in the habit of sitting on the door step and making constant use of a howl of great velocity. He has also taken occasion to do considerable gnawing. He seems to have thought it was a good place to give his unrivaled concerts

I have decided to desert the *Bell* for several reasons. Probably the strongest is that I know when I have got enough. I wouldn't be surprised if the other 40 inhabitants of Estelline feel just about the same about it

Another reason is that my health feels sort of wiggly and just as if a rest would be a good thing. Several expert physicians have tried to diagnosis my case but have failed to classify the disease. If the autopsy is not more decisive there is a prospect that I will never know what is the matter

I do not intend to go to the trouble and expense of having an autopsy held if I can help it. Beside the inconvenience I do not consider them beneficial to the general health. I never knew a person who had had one held on him that was quite the same afterward. I consider the autopsy as performed by the ordinary single diploma physician of the day as being highly injurious to the system. I have seen strong men who have been autopsied carry the bad effects of it for years. It never seemed to me that a post mortem was much better

As I intimated above I shall if possible avoid the necessity of making any post mortem statements to my heirs

I might add that this *Bell* isn't a very good one and that many others that have preceded it have been troubled the same way. I mention this solely for the benefit of those who have not read the issues in question; those who have don't need to be told

Jim Keene's Feminine Agent

Cincinnati Enquirer

I recollect that summer that the sporting men at Saratoga were very much disgusted that Keene did not back his own stable to the extent they desired. Your horse gambler like your stock broker considers it a breach of etiquette if a rich man does not play largely and support his prestige. Things became so tight that Keene had to sell his Derby horse and how to sell it he barely knew. He could have got something like £3000 or £4000 for it but he wanted to get all the animal was worth. In this situation afraid to leave Wall street lest it might be said that he had run away from his account or from his programme he looked around for some suitable person to sell his horse. I am told that he lit upon a woman. She crossed the ocean on the steamer City of Berlin and the parties desiring to buy were told by cable that a woman would meet them. When our female friend, who had never been abroad before entered Euston station London a flunky was crying out the name of this lady. She walked up and announced herself and was referred to two men standing in the station one of whom she found was Lord Rosebery late of Gladstone's cabinet and the other was the duke of Cumberland a relative of the queen. These men were customers for Foxhall. They expressed surprise that a small quiet woman should be sent on such an errand instead of as they supposed some Amazon who had been brought up around the racing stables. The horse was finally bought from her by Lord Rosebery for $25 000. Finding her well bred interesting and peculiar loving male society and behaving well in it yet not stiffly she was introduced through the medium of other Americans in London—one of them possibly Mr Vanderbilt—to persons as high as the duke of Cambridge the queen's cousin and commander in-chief of the British army. This cutlerie treated her first rate, gave her a dinner at the Star and Garter and took her to the stock exchange where she resumed her observations and operations in the heart of London. When she came away the same coterie remarked "If you have got any more women in America who understand men's matters as you do you must have a great country over there

George Eliot.

Chicago Tribune

The *Tribune* has received from Lexington Ky, the communication which appears below. It gladly makes the correction asked

LEXINGTON Ky Aug 18 1886—Mr Editor Inclosed I send you a copy of a piece taken from your paper. Texas papers are speaking of the late George Eliot as "a gifted but very immoral man. Yes poor fellow he had his weakness but as a pugilist he stood unrivaled. England will not soon forget his celebrated Mill on the Floss (Chicago Tribune

This does great injustice to a friend of mine. I would like to no how you new any thing about George Eliot any how. He had a mill on Boone's creek in this state instead of the Floss which there is no such stream in this state. He was not a imoral man as you and them Texas papers want to seem to insinewate. He was a good husband and run a onest mill. I think you ought to make the correction in your paper and send me a copy that I may have it printed in the Lexington Papers. Respectfully CHARLES C MOORE

P S—Please be sure to send me a copy I will pay the postage

Politics in Pulaski County, Arkansaw.

Arkansaw Traveler

A well known negro goes to the democratic candidate for sheriff and says "Look heah I se been warin dat publican collar bout long enuff. Ez long ez de nigger votes de publican ticket an doan ax for no office he's all right but when he do ax dar s er kick. I se flung off dat yoke sah an I'se wid yer in dis race" "I'm glad you have come to your senses" the democrat replies. "Oh, it tuck me some time, but I se dar at las. Say de niggers down in de bottoms is mighty un satisfied an I thinks dat wid er little work an grease we ken git em. Lemme hab erbout $10 an I'll do er power o good wid it." "Look here you are not trying to beat me are you?" "No sah to de Lawd I ain't." "Well, here s the money" The negro goes to the republican candidate for sheriff and says "Some white folks think er nigger ain't got no sense." "What's the matter now?" "Nuthin' much only dat dimercrat can erdate fur sheriff offered me $10 to go down in de country an work for him. Mus take me fur er fool. De truth is dis. Some o de niggers down dar is er kicken er little. Reckon yer'd better let me hab erbout $10. Thankee sah. Show em which way de win is blowin

Altogether too Particular

Wall Street News

A guest at a hotel in Florida tasted of the butter and asked the waiter what it was. The servant didn't know and the head waiter was called. He professed his ignorance and the guest sought the landlord

"That" said the host as he tasted it "probably represents butter"

"But don't you know"

"Not exactly. I've got a steward who is great on experiments and whether this is creamery, dairy common artificial or the Chicago butterine I can't say. James take this gentleman right and introduce him to the steward and see that it is charged extra in his bill

Avoiding Personalities

Louisville Courier Journal

The people of Tennessee are to be congratulated on their prospect of escaping in some measure the character of personal politics which so often disgraces heated campaigns. The gubernatorial standard bearers of the two parties being brothers, the republican candidate cannot well call his opponent a [illegible] without reflecting on the [illegible] of his own origin, while the democratic candidate will be restrained from [illegible] the same [illegible] his [illegible] that his [illegible] father [illegible]

An Unsentimental View of Blaine

Philadelphia Press

[illegible] the certainty that he would be elected than to nominate the man best fitted for the office with perhaps the equal certainty that he would be defeated. There is something of this unsentimental view of Mr Blaine's case [illegible] now in the [illegible] campaign

Quite English

Milwaukee Wisconsin

Now [illegible] Dr Holmes shall publish a book about all the men who entertained him, says the Lowell Citizen, we shall know that he is quite English. The insinuation is not very complimentary to the average politeness of English men of letters who have been hospitably entertained in the United States. But it is warranted by facts

Why the Monument is There

Chicago News

I see the people of New York say Grant [illegible] monument in their hearts

Yes

Such a monument can not be purchased with money

No that is the reason it is there

Chicago's Pride

Minneapolis Tribune

Chicago is to have a $2 000 000 library the gift of the late Walter L Newberry. It will be a source of great pride to the Chicagoans who will never tire of showing visitors from St. Louis the handsome rows of nice new unsoiled books

Seismology as Easy as A B C

Baltimore American

The newspapers are giving out such quantities of earthquake information that when the next one comes everybody will know it as soon as it turns the corner

Medical Testimony

100 WEST 45TH STREET

NEW YORK June 6 1886

Having in the course of a large practice extensively used Allcock's Porous Plasters in the various diseases and conditions of the lungs and pleura, and always with success I recommend their use in that most aggravating disease Summer Catarrh, or Hay Fever strips of Plaster applied over the throat and chest will afford great relief from the choking tickling in the throat wheezing, shortness of breath and pains in the chest

R McCORMICK M D

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

The most Powerful Healing Ointment ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Sores.

Henry's Carbolic Salve allays Burns.

Henry's Carbolic Salve heals Pimples.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Piles.

Henry's Carbolic Salve heals Cuts.

Ask for Henry's—Take No Other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

Price 25 cts , mail prepaid 30 cts.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York.

Write for Illuminated Book

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

No medicine [illegible] Simmons Liver Regulator. It [illegible] its way into very home [illegible] [illegible] the place of a doctor and [illegible] prescriptions. It [illegible] family medicine [illegible] strong [illegible] but our [illegible] safely be given to a person no matter what age

WORKING PEOPLE

Can take Simmons Liver Regulator without loss of time or danger from exposure and the system will be [illegible] by it. It promotes digestion, dispels sick headache and gives a strong full tone to the system. It has no equal as a **preparatory medicine** [illegible] safely used in any sickness. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver. Indorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as

The BEST Family Medicine.

Has the [illegible] is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father and relieves the wife from low spirits headache dyspepsia constipation and like ills. Genuine has our Z stamp in red on front of wrapper. Prepared only by J H ZEILIN & CO , Philadelphia Pa

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DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however prudent and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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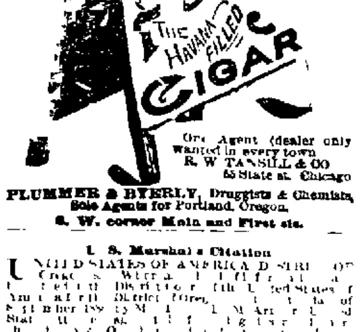

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PLUMMER & BYERLY, Druggists & Chemists, Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.

S. W. corner Main and First sts.

U. S. Marshal's Citation

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DISTRICT OF OREGON [illegible] [illegible] District Court [illegible] of the United States [illegible] District of Oregon [illegible] [illegible] September [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] U S Marshal [illegible]

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Cures Female Complaints. A Great Kidney Remedy. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HALL'S

SARSAPARILLA

Cures Pimples, Boils, Scrofula Salt Rheum, Neuralgia, Rheumatic and Mercurial Pains. It Purifies the Blood [illegible] the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action and makes the Complexion bright and clear

Sold by all Druggists

J. R. GATES & CO , San Francisco.

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Milwaukee, Wis.,

SOLE BOTTLERS OF THE

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO'S

PILSNER LAGER BEER.

W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., Agt.,

Portland, Or. 27mtf

BICYCLE AGENCY

F T MERRILL

62 First Street Portland Oregon

New [illegible] wheels in stock. Send for COLUMBIA [illegible] Catalogue. VICTOR.

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Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T Gray, leave Portland at 3 P M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P M.

Steamer "SALEM,"

For Oregon City Butteville Champoeg [illegible] Dayton and way landings leaving [illegible] of Washington [illegible] **Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A M**

Returning leaves Dayton **Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A M** No delay [illegible] Oregon City [illegible]

E. W. SPENCER

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The **STEAMER "MISCHIEF"** will receive freight for [illegible] on or about **Monday, Sept. 20th,** [illegible] **HENRY EVERDING** [illegible] Master

---

NORTH YAMHILL

—AND—

TILLAMOOK STAGE

Leaves North Yamhill

Tuesday Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A M [illegible] at 4 P M. Arrives at Tillamook at [illegible] P M

Leaves Tillamook

Wednesday Fridays and [illegible] at [illegible] A M

We have new [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] For further information [illegible]

TILLAMOOK STAGE CO.,

10sin Carlton Oregon.

For Astoria—Fast Time.

STR. TELEPHONE

LEAVES MORRISON ST TUESDAY THURSday and Saturday at 6 A M [illegible] day at 9 A M Returning leaves Astoria Monday Wednesday Friday at 6 A M and Saturday at [illegible] P M

Close connections at Kalama with N P R. R. to Sound

Connections at Portland with O & C and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern bound trains.

E. A. SEELY Agent Portland

U B SCOTT Prest. Telephone No 351

Oregon City Route.

STEAMER LATONA ON AND AFTER MAY 1st will leave Taylor st Dock Portland at 10 A M and 3 30 P M Oregon City [illegible] and 1 P M [illegible] days leave Portland at 10 A M. and 5 P M Oregon City at 8 A M and 3 P M

A B GRAHAM Agent

SUTTON & CO'S DISPATCH LINE.

FROM NEW YORK FOR PORTLAND, OR., DIRECT.

The Favorite A1 First class Clipper Ship

WILLIAM H STARBUCK,

[illegible] Master

Will be ready for cargo September 1 [illegible] and will have quick dispatch. SUTTON & CO 82 South [illegible] N Y

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16 North Front st. Portland Or 5a m

Portland and LaCamas Route.

On and after Monday April 12 the STR. TRAVELER will leave Columbia River Paper Co's Dock foot of Alder st., every day at 2 P M., for LaCamas. Returning, leave LaCamas at 7 A. M., calling at Vancouver Fisher's and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.

W S. BUCHANAN Master.

Willamette Steamboat Co's Strs

MULTNOMAH and CALLIOPE Capt W H Pope Purser E. Sullivan leave Portland daily at [illegible] P M (wharf foot of Alder st south side) for Vancouver Fisher's Landing LaCamas Washougal Van's Landing Cape Horn 15a

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Consumers Beware!

There are imitations of the celebrated and old reliable

J. B. PACE TOBACCOS.

The Genuine has the FULL NAME,

J. B. PACE,

ON THE TIN TAG

Don't be deceived. You are imposed upon if the initials

J. B.

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J. B. PACE

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

Nos. 132, 134 Third St.

Portland Or

The Oldest and Most Successful Physician on the Coast

25 Years' Experience

[illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES

YOUNG MEN,

Middle-aged and [illegible] all who suffer [illegible]

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility [illegible] Seminal [illegible] Weakness [illegible] Lack of Energy [illegible] Impediment to Marriage [illegible] [illegible] and Kidneys [illegible] Bladder [illegible] treatment [illegible] for life

[illegible] Office [illegible] 10 A M [illegible] P M [illegible] Third Oreg

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Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics for

HORSES, CATTLE SHEEP DOGS, HOGS POULTRY

Used by U S Government

Chart on Rollers and Book Sent Free

Humphreys' Med Co , 109 Fulton St N Y

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC

SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

[illegible] from overwork or other causes [illegible] and large vial powder for $5. [illegible] or sent postpaid on receipt of [illegible] 109 Fulton St. N Y

Cure without Medicine. Patented October 16 1876. One box will cure the most obstinate case in four days or less.

ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES

No nauseous doses of cubebs copaiba or oil of sandalwood that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach

Price $1 50 Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular P O Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John st. New York.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 per bottle.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Through tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable information can be obtained only at

ASH STREET WHARF.

Train for the East leaves Ash st. every day at [illegible] P M

Train from the East arrives at 10:30 A. M

Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul Council Bluffs and Dayton, and close connections made with both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at their western termini.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND. Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows		FROM SAN FRANCISCO Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A.M. as follows	
Oregon Monday	Aug 16	Columbia, Sunday	Aug 15
Columbia, Thursday	Aug 19	State, Wednesday	Aug 18
State, Sunday	Aug 22	Oregon Saturday	Aug 21
Oregon, Wednesday	Aug 25	Columbia, Tuesday	Aug 24
Columbia, Saturday	Aug 28	State, Friday	Aug 27
State, Wednesday	Sept. 1	Oregon, Monday	Aug 30
Oregon Saturday	Sept. 4	Columbia, Friday	Sept. 3
Columbia, Thursday	Sept [illegible]	State, Wednesday	Sept. [illegible]
State Tuesday	Sept. 14	Oregon Monday	Sept. 13
Oregon Sunday	Sept. [illegible]	Columbia, Saturday	Sept. [illegible]
Columbia, Friday	Sept. 24	State, Thursday	Sept. [illegible]
State, Wednesday	Sept. [illegible]	Oregon Tuesday	Sept. 28

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA, ILWACO, CLATSOP, CANBY.

U S Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily except Sunday at 6 A M for Astoria

TO DALLES AND CASCADES.

Leave Ash street at [illegible] A M except Sunday

TO OREGON CITY AND DAYTON,

Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A M Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way landings Returning leave Dayton at [illegible] A M Tuesdays Thursdays and Fridays

A. L. MAXWELL Ticket Agent

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT

THE BEST ROUTE

—TO—

Montreal Toronto Ottawa Halifax Portland Boston, New York Chicago St. Paul Omaha Kansas City St. Louis and All Points East and Southeast.

Finest Dining & Sleeping Car Route in the World!

Private Drawing Rooms, Luxurious Smoking Rooms and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all sleepers

New and Elegant Second class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal Free of Charge!

Courteous Employes. Splendid Passenger Equipments. Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track Ballasted Along its Entire Length!

An Ever Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery

[illegible] Rock [illegible] Range [illegible] All [illegible]

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Tacoma Seattle Victoria, and All Puget Sound Points

[illegible] reserved [illegible]

RAPID TRANSIT—LOWEST RATES

For full information call on [illegible]

C. P. DIXON [illegible] and Ticket Agt. [illegible]

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

ONLY POPULAR ROUTE

OVER PICTURESQUE RANGES

Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment!

225 MILES SHORTER!

20 HOURS' LESS TIME!

Accommodations Unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety.—Fares and Freights MUCH LESS than by any other route between all points in Willamette Valley and San Francisco!

Only Route to that Popular Summer Resort

YAQUINA BAY!

Where for MODERATE EXPENSE you can enjoy

FINER Surf Bathing! Beach for Driving and Walking! Fishing in River and Brooks

FINER Deep Sea Fishing! Hotels & Better Accommodations

Than Any Other Summer Resort on the Coast of Oregon

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

(Except Sundays)

Leave Corvallis at ? P.M. Leave Yaquina 10 A. M.

Oregon and California Westside train connect at Corvallis

Oregon and California Eastside trains connect with stages at Albany at 1 05 P M

Round Trip Tickets at Excursion Rates good till Sept. 30th.

THE FINE A1 STEAMSHIP

YAQUINA CITY

SAILS

FROM YAQUINA		FROM SAN FRANCISCO	
Thursday	Sept. [illegible]	Wednesday	Sept. 8
Tuesday	Sept 14	Monday	Sept. 20
Sunday	Sept. 26	Saturday	Oct. [illegible]
Friday	Oct. [illegible]	Thursday	Oct. 14
Wednesday	Oct. [illegible]	Tuesday	Oct. 26

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.

FARES—Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $9 50

For further information apply to

C. C. HOGUE A. G F & P Agt. Corvallis.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections. Time 2½ Days.

Fare to San Francisco $32 to Sacramento $30

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7 30 A. M.	Ashland	4 15 A. M.
Ashland	5 30 P. M.	Portland	4 25 P M

Albany Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4 00 P. M.	Lebanon	9 20 P. M.
Lebanon	4 45 A. M.	Portland	10 05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Daily between Portland and Ashland

The O & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div from foot of F st.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7 30 A. M.	Corvallis	1 25 P. M.
Corvallis	1.30 P M.	Portland	6 15 P. M.

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R. R. for Yaquina Bay

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4 30 P M.	McMinnville	8 00 P. M.
McMinnville	5 45 A. M.	Portland	9 00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, cor Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P M on either the East or West Side Divisions

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Northern Pacific Railroad

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),

Luxuriant Day Coaches,

Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),

From Washington and Oregon Points

To The East

VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS,

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P M. daily arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M. arrive New Tacoma 5 15 P M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

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WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross Saloon will be promptly attended to

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The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,

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Rates of Interest on Deposits,

Three months	4 per cent.	
Six months,	5	"
Nine months,	5½	"
One Year	6	"

LOANED ON MORTGAGES

$7,597,721 in 11 Years.

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SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

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TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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EXCHANGE sold on [illegible] and Hong Kong

Collections Receive Prompt Attention.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Paid up Capital $1,350,000

Reserve 406,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate.

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Transact a General Banking Business.

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ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York,

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

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Capital and Reserve $2,500,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

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INSURANCE.

THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND.

Capital Authorized.	$300 000 00
Capital Paid Up	290 100 00
Assets.	333,591 19
Net Surplus.	62,098 60
Principal Office	31 Stark st.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	£2 000 000
Reserve fund, (in addition)	£375,000
Deposit in Oregon	$10,000

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Union Insurance Company

FIRE AND MARINE,

OF SAN FRANCISCO

Capital $750,000.

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SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers & Packers

And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships.

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DR. FONG LEE,

Having secured the services of DR. CHIN LUNE CHEW formerly with Dr Wing Lee has located in Portland for the practice of medicine and solicits both American and Chinese patronage

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

The highest degree of skill warranted in all cases.

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Hon A P. Gorman, of Maryland, Now in the City

His Views of Portland and her Position—Talk of a Ship Railway around The Dalles—Other Improvements.

Among the prominent Eastern people now in the city are Senator A. P. Gorman and family of Maryland. They arrived here last Saturday over the Northern Pacific in a special car and are registered at the Esmond Senator Gorman is chairman of the national democratic committee and a member of the senate committee on commerce So there were two classes of citizens anxious to meet him, democratic politicians, and men interested in securing national aid for internal improvements. The senator was called on by Vice President Dodd and Secretary Arnold, of the board of trade Major W A Jones, Capt. Charles F Powell, Governor-elect Pennoyer, ex Senator Kelly and others, anxious to show him what good has been accomplished in our rivers and harbors by government aid, and to explain what Oregon and Washington need for the future Mr Gorman is one of the staunch friends of this section of the Union, and his position on the committee of commerce enables him to be of great benefit. Besides, in the matter of transportation, he is what may be called an expert Before his election to the senate he was president of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal and had devoted years to "studying the problem of carrying grain at the minimum cost. During his administration the canal company, to avoid expensive, inconvenient and insufficient lockage, built a "ship railway" on which canal boats were transported from the canal to the Potomac river It is the largest of the kind in the United States, and has been operated with entire success

The senator was seen by an OREGONIAN reporter at the Esmond last night and when asked for an interview on politics laughingly replied that he had left Maryland to escape that very question and was not going to be drawn into a discussion on questions relating thereto in Oregon This is his first trip west of Chicago, and is purely for recreation and pleasure, and incidentally to gather information He expressed himself as delighted with his journey, and with the beautiful city of Portland Said the senator "It seems to me that the position of Portland as a traffic center is not equaled by any city on the coast. You are practically at the junction of two great rivers When the improvements now in progress shall have been completed you will have the rivers competing with the railroads and railroads competing with each other, and low rates on grain, lumber, wool, ores etc., is what a new country needs. With the competition afforded by water transportation when the Columbia river is once opened, Portland will be able to get grain from the interior cheaper than any other seaport on the Pacific coast. Your commerce already is large, and the city must continue to be the center of distribution"

"Do you think congress will continue to deal liberally with Oregon and Washington in the matter of appropriations?" asked the reporter

"Undoubtedly it will," answered the senator "Your greatest need is locks or a ship canal around the dalles of the Columbia. Congress will not view the improvement as local, but as a great national enterprise Major Jones, of the engineer's department, has shown me his plans, and when I return from Puget sound I shall visit the middle Columbia with him and look over the ground From what I have learned I think the conditions peculiarly favorable to the construction of a railway for the transportation of river craft around the obstruction The expense of building locks, I am sure, will be too great for the government to undertake"

Senator Gorman expressed a lively interest in the improvement of the entrance of the Columbia river Referring to our foreign commerce, he said that he was in favor of the government allowing steamships a reasonable amount for carrying mails to the Orient, so that American enterprise and American pluck may successfully stand against English competition aided by subsidies

The party leave to-day for the Sound, returning Thursday or Friday

POLICE COURT

A Score of Young Tramps Sentenced—One Fellow Greatly Disappointed

The time of police judge was principally taken up yesterday in disposing of tramps, some twenty in number They have been hanging around the low dives in the lower end of town and the wharves in the immediate vicinity for the past two weeks They are all young fellows able to work but are not built that way One hardened looking sinner belonging to the gang expressed himself to the effect that Portland was a tough place Why the idea of running a fellow in in this glorious climate where he can sleep out doors winter and summer just because he won't work, bah I thought I had struck the wild West, and according to [illegible] Tom that it was the tramp's paradise or haven of rest The gang was disposed of to the tune of from twenty to forty days each Only one or two of them "kicked One fellow wanted the court to prescribe ergot and oil of cloves for him, as he is subject to epileptic fits Ergo he may get the medicine, as the judge said he would see about it and in the meantime being of the opinion that rest would do the young man good, gave him thirty days

Charles H Brown a "lover" was arraigned on a charge of vagrancy to which he pleaded not guilty and the case was set for trial to-day Brown's bail was fixed at $25 He furnished it and was released from custody Brown is another of the class who despise honest labor Charley McLaughlin was tried and adjudged guilty of assault and battery on E. Girard, a lame shoemaker Girard was walking along First street early Saturday evening, when McLaughlin, who was drunk, struck him behind the ear without any provocation Charley said he didn't remember anything about it He was fined $25 and $10 for drunkenness J A Williams, a colored man, was arraigned on a charge of larceny in a dwelling in unlawfully appropriating a watch and chain belonging to Ah Chew Williams is to have an examination to-day The case against M Connerton and wife of maintaining a nuisance on their milk ranch at the western end of S street, was dismissed on learning that the nuisance had been abated W Blake, Wm Stewart and Win Kingwell sailors were fined $10 each for yelling on the street at a late hour at night. Katie Fo[illegible] forfeited [illegible] bail on a charge of soliciting B Levery, John Allen and Jeff Parsons acknowledged sleeping in a barn at Front and [illegible] streets without permission, and for so doing were sent below for five days each

In the case of W W Roberts, of the Mariners Home charged with the larceny by bailee of some clothing belonging to August Padderson, authorities were submitted to prove that the Mariners' Home was in every respect an inn or hotel, and that as Padderson owed Roberts for board and lodging Roberts had a right to place a hotel keeper's lien on the clothing Judge Dement will pass upon the question to-day

DRAWS IN BRIDGES

PORTLAND, Sept [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

As it seems now to be definitely settled that [illegible] will be built across our harbor to connect the cities of Portland and East Portland, in their anxiety to see the [illegible] should not lose sight of the fact [illegible] is vastly more important [illegible] the people on both sides of the river than the [illegible] of bridges

Now as to the length of the draws in the bridges it should be [illegible] and not after [illegible] vessels pass through in safety [illegible] our harbor [illegible] pass safely through at any stage of water [illegible] this Monday morning when it was very foggy could a steamer with a ship in tow pass safely through a draw of [illegible] feet in width I think any steamboat man will say no Then I say remedy this before the bridges are built and before our harbor is damaged by having the length of the draws submitted to the U S engineers in charge for his approval Many of our people here are not acquainted with the result of obstructions to our harbor but the U S engineers are and have made this matter their study, and no bridge should be built unless the draws are of such width as to meet their approval, and this should be had TAXPAYER

Instantly Relieved

Mrs Ann Lacour, of New Orleans [illegible] have a son who has been sick for two years [illegible] has been attended by our leading physicians but all to no purpose This morning he had his usual spell of coughing and was so greatly prostrated in consequence that death seemed imminent We had in the house a bottle of DR. WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS purchased by my husband who noticed your advertisement yesterday We administered it and he was instantly relieved.

AN APPEAL FOR CHARLESTON.

The committee appointed by the Hon. John Gates, mayor of our city, at the request of the Portland board of trade, desire to call the attention of the public to the recent terrible calamity that has befallen the city of Charleston, South Carolina.

The hand of God rests heavily upon the grand old city Cast down in the height of her pride by the war of the rebellion, her stately families, around whose names cluster the memories of the birth of the great republic, are now impoverished, disheartened and crushed Her women, once the finest ladies in the land, draped in perennial morning, are now working in a hopeless way for the bare necessities of life The reaction from the long years of suffering and distress had hardly begun when the awful calamity of the earthquake fell upon them.

It is needless to describe the wreck of an old city of stone and brick and rotten mortar A city of 60,000 inhabitants has been so far destroyed that one-half of its people are homeless The factories and warehouses are leveled with the dust. The stoppage of its export commerce has made it impossible for them to earn their daily food

More than one-half the population of Charleston are freedmen These people, who as a rule are always poor, look to you for help It is our great duty to reflect upon the terrible effects of this catastrophe upon this impoverished and disheartened people "Blood is thicker than water" We love these people, they are ours. Will you help to build them shelter Will you help, as one of the body politic, to send them food The end of the Charleston disaster may not be yet. The yellow fever season is now at hand, and in the agonized condition of the public mind lurks a doubly threatened danger from that source

New York, Boston and the cities of the Atlantic seaboard have responded to the call for aid San Francisco has extended a helping hand and the cities of the Pacific, from mountain to the sea, are implored for help The Mayor of Charleston desires to call our attention to the action of the common council of the city of Charleston at its last regular session September 11, 1886

WHEREAS, A terrible calamity has befallen Charleston, and vast will spread [illegible] far greater in effect than was at first realized and

WHEREAS It is evident that the liberal aid spontaneously and assistance which has [illegible] us from all parts of this country and from England, and which is deeply appreciated and gratefully acknowledged by our people will be wholly insufficient to meet our unexpected exigencies be it

Resolved, That the mayor be requested to prepare and issue an address to the nation setting forth our condition and asking additional aid for the stricken city

In making known to the general public this deliberation of the municipal government to the condition of our city at this time, it seems to me unnecessary that I should use any words of my own The unfortunate facts are before the country by statements of disinterested visitors from different parts of the country, after personal observation, and are known here and deeply felt. I ask the press of the United States to give this proclamation the benefit of its far reaching circulation

WM A. COURTENAY

The committee having this matter in charge will call upon you Tuesday and Wednesday, September 21 and 22, soliciting your contribution for the relief of this stricken city And should it be so that your residence or place of business be remote and the committee fail to call upon you, your contribution can be forwarded to the cashier of the Portland Savings bank, who is authorized to receipt therefor

Respectfully submitted,
D P THOMPSON,
CHAS H DODD,
WILLIAM KAPUS,
WILLIAM M LADD,
B P CARDWELL,
I R MELLIS,
JOHN McCRAKEN,
GEO H HIMES,
D C McKERCHER
Committee

THE COURTS

U S CIRCUIT COURT

Oregonian Railway Co vs O R & N Co four cases, judgment on the findings.

D M & T Co vs J K. Charlton, sheriff, et al exceptions to second answer allowed

Balfour, Guthrie & Co vs. The City of Portland demurrer to complaint sustained

Harrison et al vs O & C R R. Co allowed twenty days to appear and object to petition of receiver

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO 1

F P O'Brien vs Edward Martin five days allowed in which to settle a judgment in favor of plaintiff for $203 and costs.

Jessie Harlow vs C C Harlow, administrator demurrer to complaint sustained

Jos. Coblentz et. al vs H Schneider plaintiff granted until and including September 30 in which to furnish defendant verified bill of items, and defendant have four days after service of same to answer

The case of F V B Hernatte vs Edward Martin, was tried before Judge Shattuck and a jury yesterday March 29th last Martin opened the Argonaut saloon at the corner of First and Alder streets and at the time procured liquors and money from F Martin & Co of the value of $[illegible] 92. On May 5th F P O Brien, agent for F Martin & Co, attached the saloon for the debt and had the sheriff close it. Edward Martin, it appears, does not deny owing the money in one sense, but alleges four months' time was given on the bill, and that at the time payment was demanded and the attachment issued the bill was not due, and consequently he owed plaintiff nothing The case will be given to the jury to-day

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO 2

A D Brundage vs Monumental Silver Mining company default for want of answer by defendants allowed and referred to A H Tanner as referee, to take testimony in the case and report his findings to the court

State vs William Bray, motion for a new trial argued and submitted Bray is the man convicted of stealing $240 from J C Donelly Florence McGregor is still held in the county jail as a witness against Bray in case he should get the new trial asked

C A Alisky vs W P Hawley motion to confirm sale by receiver argued and taken under advisement.

H Waterholter vs E Bley, defendant allowed fifteen days to answer

Billy Gruenwald vs Jacob Gruenwald demurrer sustained and plaintiff allowed to file amended complaint.

Albert Bogart vs Ben Holladay et al, plaintiff allowed to sue present receivers, Joseph Holladay and George W Weidler, instead of D P Thompson, and application for an injunction to restrain them from selling or otherwise disposing of any of the property during the pendancy of the suit set for hearing Wednesday morning

COUNTY COURT

In re estate of Goodman Mitchell deceased The claim of R Catron for $7[illegible] 09 having been rejected by the administratrix herein, and presented to the county court for allowance it is ordered that Monday, October 4, 1886 at 10 A M, be fixed for hearing and determining said claim

JUSTICES' COURTS

J N Bristol has commenced suit in Justice Tuttle's court against L W Daut, to recover $[illegible]11 for goods and wares sold and delivered

A number of suits against George Houghton, J Bridges Henry Pugh and James Hellom, comprising the Eagle Mining company, have been commenced in the justice court of South Portland precinct B F Harrison sues to recover $[illegible] for rent of posts and sixty six cords of wood sold and delivered William Barry sues to recover a balance due of $[illegible]50 for work performed between January 1 1886, and January 12 1886 Adam Pershbaker sues George Houghton to recover $33 on a note executed at Randolph Or, November [illegible] 188[illegible], to Wm Anderson and by Anderson assigned to Pershbaker for collection J W Perkins and Mary F Perkins sue the company to recover $1[illegible] for services and labor performed The cases will be called for trial on the 24th inst

W C T U

PORTLAND Sept 20

The W C T U was of more than ordinary interest this afternoon It was attended by Mrs M H Reese our distinguished guest from Ohio [illegible] a venerable but vigorous lady 8[illegible] years [illegible] Mrs Sargent of Kansas, both of whom participated in the exercises New officers were elected for the ensuing year Mrs Prof G M Miller was elected secretary by acclamation, Mrs M[illegible] as president, Mrs Holbrook vice president Mrs H[illegible] and Mrs Sickafoose corresponding secretaries Mrs Thomas financial secretary and Mrs Dalgleish treasurer COM

New Patents

[illegible] Pacific coast inventors for [illegible] week [illegible] Albina Or [illegible] Richards, Grayson Cal disk harrow E H Smith Rutherford Cal safety hook T S Smith Salem Or churn A J Stevens, Sacramento petroleum burner G W Strickland S F binder for [illegible] beds

Plenty of Olympia and Eastern oysters to-day at Keith's corner First and Oak streets

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Ingenuity which a Summer Boarder Must Necessarily Possess

Scrap Books of Woodcuts for Children—Pretty Novelties in Babywear—A Thoroughly Satisfactory Method of Washing Flannels

[Written for The Oregonian]

The summer boarder who has allotted to him for sleeping and sitting apartment a room of the limited dimensions generally found at hot weather resorts, if he is possessed of tolerable ingenuity, learns to store his belongings into a small area and to render his surroundings compactly convenient. He must take his choice between living very much as he would on board ship, with necessary articles placed in accessible, even though conspicuous, spots, and of having his chamber more conventional and his trunk in a chaotic state If, as a wise man, he chooses the former alternative, he speedily develops an intense respect and appreciation for hooks. Bureau drawers are bounded in their capacity, closet nails are numbered, shelves are often utterly lacking, but the very useful little brass hook rarely fails to supply his need With the aid of a gimlet he can have one up anywhere inside of two minutes, and the freight they bear varies widely A row screwed into the woodwork at the side of the washstand holds his sponge, sponge bag, towels, hot water bag and even tooth brush and nail brush In the corner near his writing table hang his letter file, calendar, thermometer hanging scrap basket and bunch of keys while from various small hooks about his bureau depend shoe horn scissors, button hook, handkerchief and collar bags, match safe, fan, whisk broom, hat brush and cloth all, to say nothing of the whips, rackets hats, umbrellas etc, that adorn other portions of the room For them at the small brass screw hook, sold at [illegible] cents a dozen, prove most convenient In winter quarters, however, they are utterly useless as they strictly refuse to lend themselves to such accommodations For them the cheap hanging pocket shelves which sell for $1.50 or $2.50 each are indispensable, one great element of their utility lying in the fact that they can be made into a flat parcel at the end of the summer and carried home in the bottom of a trunk The traveler who has accustomed himself to finding toilet articles and similar useful odds and ends ready at his hand will be loth to relinquish the hook system even when he returns from his summer sojourning place to more roomy quarters, and will look with less intolerance upon plushed and gilded rolling pins, padlocks, tomahawks and key boards, all devices, however faulty, for saving space and search

The rage for collections of any and every kind seems to be growing and may be said to cover almost everything in its scope from the choice bronzes and bric a brac of the art connoisseur to the advertisement card of the small boy who makes life a burden to much enduring shopmen Between these extremes are many more or less dignified kinds of hoards, some apparently absurd, yet none the less valuable to their acquirers. Among stores of this sort, however, there are many that are interesting to others besides their compilers, and one of these is a collection of woodcuts Daily and weekly papers are made to furnish materials for these, and with care in selection a really worthy and artistic portfolio may be attained in time Scrap books are an old story, but an amusing variation is furnished by one consisting entirely of humorous pictures and printed cuttings from *Punch*, *Life*, *Judge* and other so-called "comic" papers. Such accumulations may seem trivial, but they are often useful in engaging time and attention, especially among boys and girls, that might readily be directed to more harmful relaxations

Among the pretty novelties in baby wear seen this fall are the dainty silk head gear that are in shape a partial revival of the Normandy caps so popular several years ago These little bonnets are generally either embroidered or lace trimmed, and can easily be made by any one at all skilled in needlework Half a yard of surah is enough for one, so that they possess the merit of cheapness The embroidery is on the front, as a rule, the high, puffed crown being left plain

The mother who numbers among the relics of her girl days merino or fancy cashmere jackets may utilize them for her baby with but little expense by converting them into sacques for home wear in winter In such fabrics they are really more useful than the worsted jackets, which are never as nice after they have been washed and cost a good deal to begin with A feather stitching of white silk makes a pretty and simple finish for these sacques

The following method of washing flannels, if closely followed, will prove thoroughly satisfactory Make a good suds by boiling a piece of ordinary yellow soap in soft water Wash out the flannel in this, scrubbing as hard as needed to remove the dirt, but taking care to rub no soap on the goods If it is not clean enough from this washing repeat the process. Rinse out in clear warm water, and if the flannel is white blue it, using a much larger amount of the bluing than would be required for cotton goods, as the flannel does not take the color as readily Hang the garment to dry in a shady spot, and while it is still damp iron it. White flannel treated in this way will not become as yellow as if washed in the ordinary manner, nor will they thicken to the disagreeable fabric they so frequently become This method is especially good for use in doing up babies' flannels which are thus kept soft and preserve the blue-white tint that is so desirable

Comfortable little sleeping sacques for babies, to tide them over the chilly nights that are too warm for heavy double gowns and yet too cool for nothing heavier than cotton nightdresses, may be made of canton flannel with the woolly side turned inwards. Most children have a disposition to throw their arms outside of the covers, so that while the lower portions of the body may be snugly tucked in, the arms and shoulders are liable to become chilled The night sacques should reach just below the waist, but ton up to the throat and have long sleeves —*Christine Terhune Herrick*

THE EAST SIDE

OUR ELEVATED ROADWAYS

A good portion of the planking on the elevated roadway on Fourth street, between J and K, is badly worn and in a dangerous condition Yesterday afternoon a buggy horse broke through with one foot and came near breaking a leg The same thing occurred the week previous, only a few feet distant. On L street between Third and First, the planking is worn evenly through the whole distance, and if it is not replanked soon accidents may be looked for any day, and the city will be called upon to pay the damage

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE

The residence and grounds belonging to the estate of the late John Exon, on Sixteenth street, between P and Q streets containing a little over two acres, were sold by Mr John Kenworthy, the administrator, to Michael Denks for the sum of $2700, cash, which is considered a low figure

COUNCIL MEETING

Common council met last evening Called to order at 7 30 o'clock Mayor Rafferty in the chair all the members present except Bancroft and Humphrey Minutes of last meeting read and an adjournment was taken until this evening at 7 30 o clock

NOTES

Girls and women wanted at Shannon's fruit cannery, Water street, East Portland

Mrs Perry, wife of Mr George Perry, who has been in San Jose, California, for nearly three years past returned on the steamship Columbia last night. Her health, which for years has been quite feeble, has been much improved

Dugal McDougal, the man mentioned in yesterday's OREGONIAN as seeking the protection of the city marshal, and was given lodgings in the city jail, was taken before County Judge Catlin yesterday, and was adjudged insane He was taken to the asylum at Salem by the evening train

The engineers of the yard engines of the O & C railroad complain of a crowd of young boys who frequent the vicinity of the depots and are in the habit of jumping on the cars when switching They say it is a wonder that many of them are not killed or maimed for life, and if a stop is not put to the practice pretty soon, parents may expect such things to occur at any time

At Least One Grateful Republic

Cleveland Leader

There are 561,800 pensioners now on the rolls and the government has paid on that account nearly $1 000 000 000 since the close of the war That is more than all the governments of Europe have paid for military pensions in the last 200 years. Republics are not as ungrateful as some people have supposed

REPLY NO. 2 TO MRS DUNIWAY.

PORTLAND, Sept. 18, 1886

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I beg pardon for coming at this late day to reply to Mrs. Duniway. But as I left Portland for my vacation before her answer was published, I did not see her reply till after my return.

Mrs. Duniway says "If Dr. Owens Adair was as thoroughly at home in political history as she is in therapeutics she would know that the anti-slavery party never caused the abolition of slavery, nor the war that conquered the rebellion" Then I ask Mrs Duniway in all candor to tell us what did bring about these two great events. And further, she says the republican party was not an abolition party I claim that abolition was the opening wedge that burst asunder and split up the old whig party It was the magnet that attracted and held together the great thinking and humane men and women of the age It was the "vivifying element" that gave life and vigor to the republican party Yea, it was the foundation stone upon which it was built. But as abolition carried with it public odium, these wise men ("cranks") were shrewd enough to raise their party banner under the more popular and attractive name of republican, which was, indeed, a beautiful sugar coating to this repulsive and nauseating pill But when once in power excuses were soon found to justify the emancipation of slaves I deny that the emancipation was due to a demand, or even a desire of the slaves themselves. Indeed, if my memory serves me right, a majority of the slaves themselves petitioned congress to remain in servitude And this is the principal argument brought forward to-day by the opponents of woman suffrage, "that a majority of women do not want the ballot, which to me is no argument at all

No, Mrs Duniway, it is not absolutely necessary that patients should be "willing and anxious to be cured" in order that medicine shall produce the desired effect. Like the "obstinate alcohol element, they often rebel, and it is found necessary to use force by holding the nose as well as the upper and lower extremities, while the objectional dose is forced down the throat But the medicine usually operates just the same This recalls to mind a hysterical patient, a French woman I relieved her first attack by relieving her stomach of two bottles of claret and a French Sunday dinner But when her husband came to her bedside to offer her sympathy, she flew at him like an enraged tigress, clinched her hands in his hair and sunk her teeth in his flesh I instantly saturated my handkerchief with chloroform and covered her nose and face with that potent drug, which acted promptly notwithstanding it was forcibly applied, and she was only too glad to submit to my requirements

We have ample proof that prohibition and local option have proved to be reliable and effectual remedies in many localities, even though a small majority was found to favor it at the polls There is nothing better than a little wholesome law, with a popular vote behind it to educate and enlighten the people, or to lift them out of the old familiar ruts that have contracted and narrowed their ideas But in order that public opinion be properly enforced it must not be divided between two parties, but must be concentrated in a party that will do its bidding

Could we now cut off the whisky traffic I should have no fears that death or starvation would come to the many thousands who are now employed in its manufacture Our country could easily survive the shock and the reaction would bring a permanent blessing It was declared and believed that the cotton fields of the South could never be made to produce, except under the old slave system But experience has proved this to be a fallacy, for the cotton production has been increased.

Yes, Mrs Duniway, we do differ, widely differ, in the treatment of this subject. I prefer the "ounce of preventive" to your "pound of cure" I have had much to do with drunkenness, and I have little faith in its cure, either through moral or medicinal treatment The theory, I grant, is beautiful, but it is weak and deceptive Where it reclaims or cures one drunkard a thousand are made through this accursed traffic. We have laws regulating the sale of opium, confining its sale to the drug stores. And yet opium has never cursed our nation as has alcohol Why not fight a law that forbids opium dens as well as one that forbids alcoholic dens? The drugs are both narcotic, and both are destructive to life health and happiness. If our government has a right to control or prohibit the sale of one it has the right also to do the same with the other I am willing and anxious that the sale of alcohol shall be confined to the drug store It will then be in the hands of a competent and educated class of people, who as a class are not only respectable but honorable—a very different element from the keepers of the *high* and *low* dens of infamy known as saloons, whose doors and windows are always protected by screens When we have once succeeded in confining the sale of alcohol where it belongs, in the drug store we shall then find little difficulty in controlling its proper sale and use And I would like to digress right here to say that when I read of that man "who once held an honorable position in Oregon," but who has now sunk so low as to boast of having gone to a drug store in a prohibition town and got all the whisky he wanted for such an one I have both pity and contempt and little faith in any assertion he might make

I admit that woman has much to do with the elevation and the purification of the race But under the most favorable circumstances she cannot have full control of her posterity And meanwhile you must not lose sight of the fact that woman as well as man is cursed through the law of heredity with abnormal and vicious appetites for narcotics and strong drinks the transmission, of which, to her children she is powerless to prevent. I have great respect and admiration for the opinion of Elizabeth Cady Stanton But even so wise as she are liable to be mistaken As for Capt Wilkinson, I fear he is like many other good temperance people who are wedded to the "grand old party and would be willing to sacrifice every other principle in order to save the old decaying ship, that is sure to be stranded unless she is wise enough to protect herself from the coming storm with that strong unyielding plank "prohibition Again Capt Wilkinson's opinion can be offset by the opinions of many men whom the world calls great Among them I might mention Archdeacon Farrar, of London, Dr Funk, of the *Voice*, Gladstone and others, who have for years given much observation and thought to these important questions and whose views are not hampered by party fealty

You say that "prohibition is prospective and narrowed in its creed" Well, this is simply a difference of opinion I think it is sufficiently broad and deep to protect the needs of humanity I can remember when the republican party was called a "one idea party," and a great statesman replied, "Therein lies its great power The prohibition party has already done more for woman suffrage than either of the old parties, for it has been brave enough to endorse woman suffrage by incorporating it in its national and most of its state platforms It has also joined hands with the W C T U who have also endorsed woman suffrage in their national and most of their state conventions The W C T U organization numbers more than 200,000 earnest and determined women the great majority of whom are active advocates and supporters of woman suffrage

Indeed, to me it is a mystery how any woman who advocates woman suffrage can refuse to support prohibition, when whisky is the acknowledged foe of woman's enfranchisement Nothing so enslaves woman to-day as this accursed traffic which is now legalized by our government through that unholy system of license When prohibition succeeds in prohibiting the liquor traffic it will have strangled to death woman's worst foe and elevated her to a better and a higher plane

MRS OWENS ADAIR M D

YAMHILL NOTES

McMINNVILLE Sept [illegible]

Public school began to-day

Carpenters all busy and in demand

School opened at the Newberg academy on the [illegible]th

J H Downing of Alkali is in this city on business

The second story of Cook's new brick hotel is going up

Thomas Pettigrew, an old pioneer, is not expected to live long

F X Harding of this place goes to Dixie to teach school this winter

Hon W D Fenton has opened a law office next door to the postoffice

J J Conlee, of West Chehalem, fell from a runaway wagon and had his thigh and arm broken

Some few cases of typhoid fever are known Mrs J H Henderson and Mr B E Saules are both sick with it but are convalescing

The *Daily Reporter* a bright little sheet published by Ireland & Co comes around every day and is quite an advantage to our town

Mr and Mrs Skiff and Mr and Mrs Norman Tucker of Syracuse, New York, have been visiting their relative, Dr Tucker, here They leave for home to-morrow

A young and responsible farmer living near here says that he "can buy a farm on time at $40 per acre and pay for it in raising wheat at the present price If not he will make any one a present [illegible] papers complain of the farmer about the "diversity business.

ENGLISH HIGH SOCIETY.

A Tory Protests against the Foreign Intruders.

Americans Have Made the London Season and are Alleged to have Degraded it—Court Circles Admit American Tradespeople and are Shut to the Same Class in England

But for the Americans and the colonists there would have been no London season this year—that is to say, shopkeepers would not have made as much money as usual, and there would have been fewer balls and dinner parties in Mayfair and Belgravia Although it is not fair to grow prosperous on the patronage of the stranger, and hate him the while for the good he does us, it certainly must occur to those who watch the course of social events, that we rather overpay the alien for the honors he bestows on us To be an American or a New Zealander has in itself become during the last few months equivalent to a pass to the highest society whose leaders do not seem to care to inquire what manner or condition of person our visitor may be Whether he is an ex convict or a whisky retailer matters not one jot so long as he has money to spend, and the American minister or Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen is prepared to present him at a royal levee Then his women folk—vulgar, scraggy illiterate—are taken by the hand by some poor well bred woman who wants to entertain and cannot afford to do so at her own expense and suddenly we read of these nobodies [illegible] being at fashionable assemblies and at the Marlborough house garden party and ball Of course his royal highness the Prince of Wales is entitled to select his own acquaintances and to [illegible] He owes many duties to supporters of the crown and one of them is to maintain its dignity It is not done by associating with the ragtag and bobtail of the western hemisphere and encouraging to the court this set of shopkeeping Yankees who would not be tolerated at any other court in Europe Fancy the exclusive society of Vienna or St Petersburg admitting amongst them the wife and daughter of a dry goods storekeeper of Boston, or the notorious mistress of an Irishman or the ignorant bejewelled wife of an enriched navvy And all these women are admitted in a way It is easy to amuse when no restrictions in the matter of decency affect them Behavior that would be horrid in a sweet English girl is voted delightful in an American They romp and sing ribald songs and tell stories with a soupçon of risque spiciness, and are in consequence considered smart and bright, and fit associates for the highest and purest in the land When her majesty's retirement from public social life was assured the American invasion commenced and gradually our court which had formerly held a great position in Europe, and was looked on with respect by other nations, is now derided and considered as it is, to be the dog's home for Yankee riffraff No doubt there are some American ladies and gentlemen Many of our own aristocracy have married western belles who do them much honor But even these are so loyal to their country people that it becomes a case of love me love my dog and a host of loafers and nobodies at home become great guns when they visit England and are received and courted by the Prince of Wales

Americans, like all republicans, are snobs at heart They are infinitely more exclusive in New York than even our aristocracy used to be in London There are social circles of all degrees and the first would no more visit in the third than they would invite their nigger servants to dine with them Therefore the third and fourth, and fifth for that matter, after vainly trying to better their condition amongst the people who know all about them, pack up their trunks, buy some bankers' drafts on London and come over here, and at once join the most exalted sets, and become as it were, of society They enjoy themselves amazingly, of course, and sometimes behave themselves remarkably well and the fact that they are petty tradespeople or large financial swindlers in the Western cities does not prevent the most haughty and conservative amongst the English from meeting them on an equal footing But even American society stands aghast when it sees what privileges are accorded to those whom they hold as their inferiors.

There is no reason why the Prince of Wales should not, if he chooses, invite the picture dealers, shirt makers and cigar merchants of Piccadilly to his house to meet his wife, his sons and his daughters That he does not do so reflects a certain amount of credit on his taste and tact. But if he encourages Broadway why not Bond street? Is a pork packer from Chicago very much superior to a jeweler from the Burlington arcade? Does a swindling company promoter in Wall street occupy a higher social status than a restaurateur from the Strand? Or is the explanation of the mystery to be accounted for by the dictum that no man is a prophet in his own country Let us have equality Do not put our nation to a disadvantage Either the court, which practically is Marlborough house, should be open only to the highest circles in which case foreigners would have to be provided with better credentials than are at present thought necessary, or it should be as hospitable to native respectability as it is to American cuteness

The existent state of things is a scandal which naturally makes the upper and middle classes discontented and jealous Many of us do not aspire to visit at Marlborough house, or to give a ball to royalty but, on the other hand there are many who would give ten years of their life for such an honor As a tory and a royalist I sympathize with the latter class Yet what chance can any of them get of realizing their ambition? Not the slightest, although they see foreigners who are their inferiors in every respect come over to this country get presented at court, and hobnobbing with H R H within three months. Who is Mr So and S , we ask He is an American, we are told by a neighbor and then, when we repeat the question to one of his companions, we hear that he sells second hand books in Boston or is "connected with a stockjobbing firm in New York Take for instance, Mrs Mackay Her husband was a navvy who worked a silver mine and made millions out of it He is a vulgar low bred fellow, whose wife has proved a rare match for him For years she tried to get into New York society and failed for years she tried to make the elite of Paris attend her shoddy gilded entertainments and failed also Then she arrived in London hired a high house filled [illegible] of the navy, [illegible] less than twice in a month was the Prince of Wales her guest What could have been the attraction She is neither young refined nor handsome She is wealthy but so is many a retired English shopkeeper and even a comparatively poor person could afford in honor of a visit from royalty, to provide as much supper and champagne and as many exotics as the prince requires for his comfort Even admitting the rights of the American lady, and admitting the right of the Prince of Wales to dispense his favors as he pleases it seems hard on us poor English, who were not born in the purple, that we should not be treated at least on an equality with our foreign visitors of lower social status —The Bat.

Blaine's Income

Washington Capital

I am sometimes asked where Mr Blaine gets the money with which he keeps up his handsome establishments in Augusta and Bar Harbor and maintains the expenditures of his expensive family Everybody knows that when Mr Blaine came to Washington he had nothing at all except his salary, and he has had no regular business since But Mr Blaine, a born speculator, has improved every opportunity since he first came to Washington He has always had several irons in the fire, one of which was pretty apt to come to something Up to the last campaign I am inclined to think that Mr Blaine had no large regular income depending upon separate operations for money but I am told that he has now had for two years a very large income from the Small Hopes silver mine in Colorado This mine was bought by R[illegible] Kerns the St Louis star route contractor while on a visit to Colorado several years ago He promptly put his friends J G Blaine, S B Elkins and Preston B Plumb, into the company that he formed to operate it as stockholders I am reliably informed that it is paying $1[illegible] a year Mr Blaine has also $5000 a year for his house on Dupont circle and some returns from his investment with Henry G Davis in West Virginia

Pricking a Bubble So Many Admire

Louisville Courier Journal

The warp and woof of English society is a sham Thackeray saw it out of the clearest kind of cosmopolitan eyes and even Dickens was not wholly dead to it But, while the purse holds out, it is resplendent indeed The virility in the men makes good soldiers The power of England is undeniable The slave in the woman, when she does not elope makes excellent housewifery The domestic fabric of England is respectable and orderly But the church, the state and the home built upon a complex feudal system depend upon the poise and balance of classes in the relation which now exists, and which, with trifling incidents not seriously disturbing the personal life of England, has existed since Magna Charta.

A TAX QUESTION.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICT OF OREGON

Monday September 20 1886

Robert Balfour Robert Brodie Forman Alexander Guthrie vs Portland No 1 40 Action to recover money paid defendant as taxes

ILLEGAL TAX CAUSED BY OVERVALUATION OF PROPERTY The defendant Portland by its proper officers deliberately valued the mortgages of the plaintiffs for municipal taxation at double the value it did all other lands for such purpose and levied a tax thereon accordingly which was paid by the plaintiffs under protest to an officer charged with the duty of collecting the same on a warrant addressed to him by the defendant having the force and effect of an execution against the property of the plaintiffs *Held* that the persons charged with the valuation of the plaintiffs property had jurisdiction of the subject and the proceeding was quasi judicial and therefore the result reached is so far conclusive that the legality of it cannot be questioned in an action at law to recover back the one half of said tax as illegal

DEADY, J

This action is brought to recover the sum of $586 80, paid to the defendant on April 9, 1886, as taxes levied on certain mortgages owned by the plaintiffs on real property in Portland

The plaintiffs are British subjects and the defendant is a municipal corporation of the state of Oregon

It is alleged in the complaint that the defendant, in the year 1885 for the purpose of municipal taxation assessed and valued the plaintiffs mortgages on real property within its limits at $130,160, and levied a tax thereon of $117[illegible] that in the course of said assessment the defendant valued the real property within its limits other than mortgages, at "not exceeding one third of its real and true value," while the mortgages of the plaintiff were valued "at two thirds of their real or true value that on April [illegible] 1886, said taxes had become delinquent and a warrant issued by the defendant for their collection was then in the hands of the chief of police, whose duty it was to execute the same that said officer threatened to levy upon and sell said mortgages unless said taxes were immediately paid, whereupon and in consequence of such threat the plaintiffs, on April 11 1886 did under protest in writing pay said taxes to said officer who thereafter paid the same to the defendant and that no other or greater sum was justly payable to the defendant, on account of said mortgages and the taxes thereon, than $586 80 wherefore the plaintiffs are entitled to recover back the sum of $586 80 and interest thereon from the date of payment.

The defendant demurs to the complaint for that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action

The defendant is authorized (Char 3[illegible]) within the city "To assess, levy and collect taxes for municipal purposes on all property taxable by law for state or county purposes The assessment is made (Char [illegible]) by copying the list of taxable property from the assessment roll of the county with the valuation affixed thereto by the assessor The council has power to equalize such assessment, and any person feeling himself aggrieved thereby may apply thereto to have the same revised Delinquent taxes are collected (Char [illegible] 1 2-3) by warrant addressed to the chief of police which warrant has the force and effect of an execution against the property of the delinquent

The payment of this tax was compulsory and if it is illegal the plaintiffs are entitled to recover it back without reference to the protest. The tax was demanded by an officer armed with a warrant for its collection The Mariposa Co vs Bowman, Deady, 228 Hendy vs Soule 11 [illegible] 40[illegible] Railway Co vs Commissioners, 98 U S, 541

It is admitted that the plaintiffs' mortgages were subject to assessment and taxation for municipal purposes Sess L 1882 p 64 Mumford vs Sewell 11 Or 67 Crawford vs Linn Id, 482 Mortgage Tax Cases, 7 W C Rep, 1[illegible]

The assessment and levy in question is a quasi judicial proceeding and the subject matter being within the jurisdiction of the defendant, its action so long as no rule or principle is violated cannot be questioned collaterally The remedy for any mere overvaluation of the property incident to the infirmity of human judgment is an appeal to the council, as provided by statute The B & S Ry Co vs. the Board of Supervisors, 48 N Y, [illegible] Cooley on Taxation (2 Ed) [illegible]

But an over valuation of property which is the result of improper motives on the part of those charged with the duty of making or revising the assessment or the adoption of a rule of valuation designed to operate unequally on a class in violation of the constitutional requirement of uniformity may be corrected in equity by an injunction against the collection of the excess on the payment of what is justly due Cummings vs National Bank 101 U S 153, Mortgage Tax Case 7 W C Rep 153 Cooley on Taxation (2 Ed) 781

It is admitted by the demurrer that in the assessment of mortgages within its jurisdiction the defendant systematically and deliberately valued them double as high as other lands for no other reason than that they represented money loaned To prevent the injury resulting to themselves from this illegal action the plaintiffs might have proceeded at law by a writ of review on the ground that the assessment was purposely made in violation of the law requiring a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation Const Or, Art [illegible] Cooley on Taxation (2 Ed), [illegible] Or they might have paid the one half of the tax and proceeded in equity to enjoin the collection of the remainder Cummings vs National Bank, 101 U S 153 Mortgage Tax Cases, 7 W C Rep, 153 Cooley on Taxation (2 Ed), 784 But I find no authority for paying the tax as a whole and then suing at law to recover back the alleged excess The tax does not consist of distinct items levied under different laws for distinct purposes, one of which may be legal and the other illegal It was levied and collected as a whole, and as such is not illegal The property was subject to taxation by the authority and for the purpose alleged True, the result reached was erroneous because of the willful disregard in the proceeding of the law requiring uniformity in the valuation of property for taxation within the jurisdiction of the defendant. Still, the proceeding being quasi judicial and the subject matter within the jurisdiction of the officers who conducted it, the result reached is so far conclusive, that the legality of it cannot be questioned in an action at law to recover back the one half of the tax as illegal

A suit to enjoin the collection of this tax so far as it is based on an improper valuation of the property, could have been maintained by the plaintiffs on the ground of fraud—a recognized head of equity jurisdiction Cooley on Taxation (2 Ed), 781 For such purpose, such an assessment is considered a fraud on the party concerned, against which equity will give relief And therefore it is a question under the circumstances, whether the payment of this tax was really compulsory when the plaintiffs might by a resort to equity have prevented its collection The truth is the protest was made against the payment of the whole tax on the ground of the invalidity of the [illegible] providing for the taxation as land of a debt secured by mortgage on real property, and not for the illegal rule of assessment [illegible] in making the valuation of the property The question of the illegality of such an assessment was not made in this class of cases prior to the mortgage tax cases (7 W C Rep), decided in July, 1886

The demurrer must be sustained, and it is so ordered

Mr Earl C Bronaugh, for the plaintiff

Mr Z [illegible] Snow and Albert H Tanner for the defendant

Sad Stories from Berlin

Berlin Letter

Out of a population of 1,300,000 in Berlin more than 1[illegible] are receiving public charity Many of the workingmen here openly favor community of wives Divorces have increased to 1[illegible] per cent of the marriages so solemnized The attendance at the churches has decreased to 2 per cent. of the adult population, and of 18,000 funerals last year nearly 5,000 were performed without any religious ceremonies whatever

Women flock by thousands to the city to obtain employment, and, failing to get what they want large numbers fall and are lost.

This evil has become so great that strenuous efforts are being made to avoid it. The law of consent has already been raised in a similar way as it was done in New York and in England By such legislative enactment some sort of protection is extended to girls up to the age of 16 Lodging houses and benevolent institutions have been established to aid working women and a society of ladies has been formed charged with protecting, sustaining and counseling women up to the age of 35

Coming on the Next Ship

Butte Inter Mountain

In the county convention last week the gentlemen from the Green Isle had things so entirely their own way that they did not propose to give any other nationality a representation on the ticket Finally when all the available material was used up, a delegate arose, it is related and nominated Patrick O Hara for justice of the peace "Who is Patrick O Hara and where does he live" inquired a delegate "He's a friend of mine and he lives in Ireland," was the reply "but he'll be over on the next ship"

Blaine and Logan

New York Sun

It's sad to think and cruel to say but Mr Blaine of Maine, still seems to be somewhat more protuberant in politics than Mr Logan of Egypt Black Jack's luck is inferior to his moustachios.

EARTHQUAKE RECOR

Sudden Death Visited upon Thr lion Persons.

Terrestrial Throes that Caused a a Large Area in the Southwest— Recorded in History.

The earthquakes of the first of the nothwithstanding the great destruction by them at Charleston, was much less violence to those in 1811 and 1812 in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. The quakes began in 1811 and shocks varying intervals until March 26, 1812 the town of New Madrid, Mo., on the sippi opposite the Kentucky shore, New Madrid had been founded some fore in the expectation of becoming a and the metropolis of the Mississippi Now it is nothing but a lonely village.

THE SUNK LAND.

The great earthquake changed the face of the country on either side of the sippi over an area extending from river 300 miles south The ground sank in great undulations. Large formed and were drained again. of the earth burst open in fissures, ing from the northeast to the These chasms were sometimes a half and from them mud and water high as the tops of the trees. The in terror fled from their homes, them perished in the fissures, were crushed by falling trees The the Mississippi was changed, and where there was dry land before. continuance of these convulsions distinguished two kinds of movement tical and the horizontal, the latter garded as far more desolating than The section is still known as the "Sunk try, and the traces of the great are still there In the low ground ten trunks of trees thrown down by storms This earthquake ceased with the more destructive convulsion overthrew the city of Caracas, in and killed thousands of her inhabitants.

NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT

The most severe earthquake that corded in the middle and eastern of November 18, 1755 The shock edly a wave promulgated either center whence emanated the turbances that half destroyed 1st of the month, or from a center ity had been stimulated by the ings that had prevailed from Mediterranean This earthquake Massachusetts with a roaring noise thunder after a minute's continuance there came the first severe shock, long rolling sea—a swell so great the open fields ran in terror to to hold to After two or three came the most severe of all. It horizontal tremor, with sudden wrenches, continuing for two minutes ton many buildings were thrown throughout the country stone thrown down New springs fish were killed and floated on the the water

HISTORIC CALAMITIES.

One of the greatest earthquakes was that of Calabria, in 1872, computed that at least 100,000 people the city of Messina, in Sicily, tirely destroyed The most earthquakes on record was that of in Asia Minor, in which Gibbon 000 persons to have perished. bon, in Portugal, on the morning of 1, 1755, was visited by one of the ble earthquakes in history bling sound, immediately followed shock, which threw down the large the city The sea retired, leaving and returned in a minute as a great feet high A part of the city was engulfed to the depth of 600 feet. sand people perished in the space of utes The shock was felt in the den, in Bohemia, and in Scotland Loch Lomond suddenly rose two below their usual level

There have been numerous in this country In California an 1862 destroyed one of the Southern That of March 26, 1872, was the known in that country for many a great deal of damage in San cracking the walls of large buildings vada the mining region suffered destruction of Lone Pine and other The West Indies are peculiarly subject quakes June 7, 1692, Port Royal Jamaica, was destroyed in three South America the city of Caracas destroyed by three shocks within on March 26, 1812 The city of Quito was almost destroyed March 22, 1859 of Arica was partially destroyed 13 1868. About midnight February the city of Concepcion, Paraguay, fourth time destroyed, over 300 being felt in two weeks. In the public Mendoza was overturned and 1[illegible] 000 persons in the Argentine tion are computed to have perished.

THE CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKES.

It is estimated that 13,000,000 been destroyed by earthquakes. rare occurrences, some portion of the crust being constantly in a tremble quakes are of daily occurrence in Japan. United States there is one on an twelve days, the tremors as a rule slight to be noticed except by scientific While it is generally agreed that are the result of tremendous vibrations by the play of forces in the earth's little is known as to the precise manner these vibrations are generated. The theory is that the interior of the molten condition and the crust pressure of the fluid mass.

Miss Mary Anderson is at present London but she has leased a bridge Wells and will soon go remain until cold weather goes to Rome for the winter. She is gaining strength, and that she will shorten her vacation, which was to two years. As Dr Griffen estimates clears $15,000 each year she vacation will cost her $150,000.

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